Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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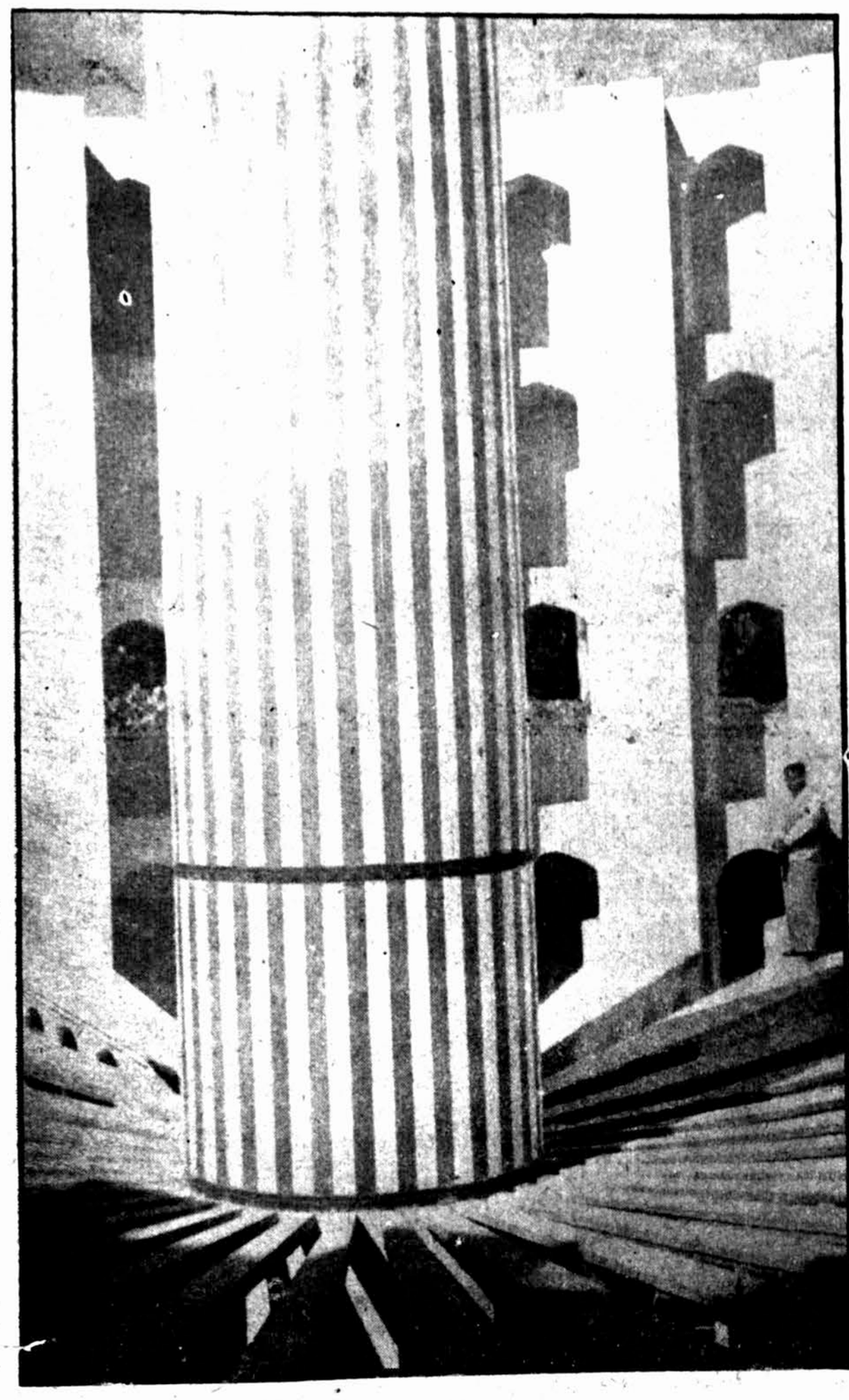
VOL. XXVII NO. 8 BOMBAY: FEBRUARY 19, 1939. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

WOMA

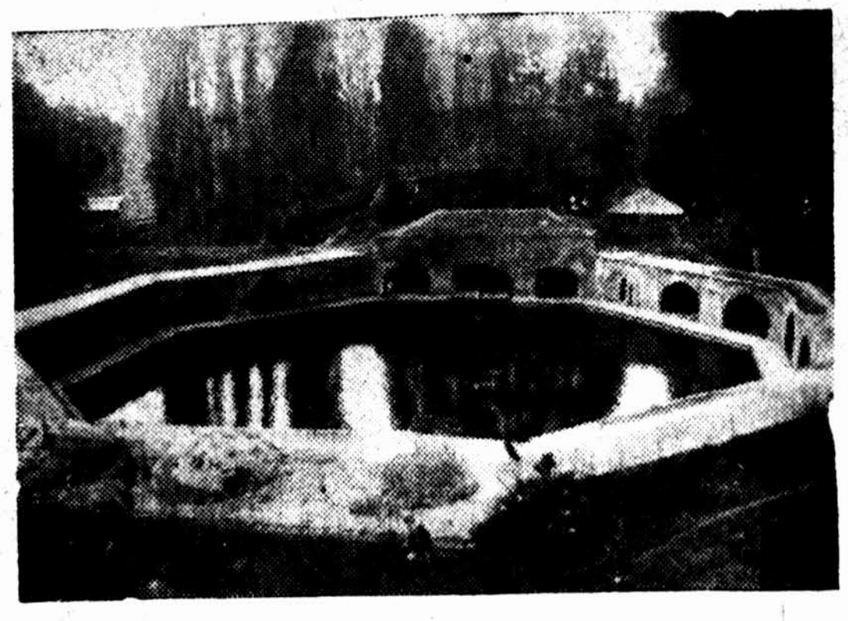
—Gunvant Mehta

Folk-Dancing at Manori.
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).



"Jantar Mantar", New Delhi,—an Astronomical Observatory built by Raja Jaising over a century ago.

London school children receive a lesson in air-raid precautions in an underground shelter.



The spring of "Verinag", the source of the Jhelum, in Kashmir.

(Left) Lerida, Spanish Republican stronghold, which fell to General Franco on Jan. 8. (Right) Brothers in opposing armies meet on the fall of Tarragona—a human incident in Spanish Civil War.

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Telephone No. 22037
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Telegrams: "Chronicle."

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Pioneer Indian Travellers To Europe

They Were A Motley Lot--From Pipe-bearers To Pandits

By V. S. TATA

THE STORY OF THE PIONEER INDIAN travellers to Europe is one of the most colourful chapters in Indian History. Curiously enough, it is also one of the least known. The material for the story lies scattered here and there in the pages of many contemporary diaries and books on India, but no systematic record of it has been made. In this article our contributor relates the story of some of the most important visitors of Europe.

When Vasco da Gama discovered India in 1497, he took back with him to Portugal a number of Indian prisoners from Calicut. These were eventually released in Portugal where they stayed for a couple of years. When King Emanuel of Portugal sent an expedition to India in 1500 under the leadership of Pedro Alvares Cabral, these Indians were sent back with him "so that they might give an account to their countrymen of what they had seen in Portugal".

Cabral's fleet consisted of more than 1,000 men, eight Franciscan friars, eight chaplains, and a chaplain major. King Emanuel's instruction to them was "to begin conquest by preaching, and if that failed, to proceed to the decision of the sword." Cabral became well acquainted with Syrian Christians at Cranganor, on the Malabar Coast.

When he returned to Portugal the following year, he took with him two Syrian Christians, named Matthais and Joseph, to Lisbon. These were the first Christians from India to be seen in Europe. Matthais died at Lisbon after a residence of about two years. Joseph toured extensively in Portugal, wrote a book in Latin entitled, "Voyages of Joseph the Indian".

First Indian In London

On August 19, 1614, a half-naked, dark little boy arrived in London with Captain Best. He was the first Indian visitor to England.

Very little is known about this boy and how he came to leave his mother country. His parentage remains a mystery; and so is his birth-place. Some historians suppose that he was born "somewhere in the Bay of Bengal".

In London the boy was under the care of a preacher, named Patrick Copeland, who taught him to read and write. He proved an apt pupil, and

> "the East India Company therefore resolved to have him kept here to schoole and bee taught and enstructed in religion that hereafter being well grounded he might upon occasion bee sent unto his countrye where God may bee soe pleased to make him an instrument in converting some of his nation.."

The Company also resolved to grant him a sum of "20 marks" per annum for his education.

His Baptism

Two years later, the Court of Directors was considering the question of his baptism. It could not decide anything in "soe weightie a business" without consulting the Archbishop of Canterbury, George Abbot. His Grace promptly gave his approval and the boy was baptised on December 22, 1616, at St. Dionis Backchurch, Frenchchurch street. There was present a distinguished gathering consisting of

> "some members of the Privy Council, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the members of the East India Company and the sister Company of Virginia; the Church was packed and there was an immense crowd outside. Dr. John Wood, of Great St. Helen's, officiated. The name given in baptism was chosen by the King (James I)..."

The official record of the baptism runs as follows:—

"1616, December 22. An East Indian was Christened by the name of Peter".

Some months later, Peter returned to India by the Royal James. His subsequent story is not known.

* * * *

Thomas Coryat mentions another instance of an Indian Mohomedan, who was taken to Constantinople by Florentines in 1616. Their journey was interrupted at Alexandria and the Indian was taken from there to Leghorn.

During his stay of about two years at Leghorn he learnt Italian. On his return to India, he attended one of the public gatherings at Mooltan "consisting of a hundred people". Thomas Coryat addressed the gathering in Italian and the Indian was the only one who could understand the language. Coryat chose Italian because, "the Indian had insulted him by calling him an infidel and Coryat wished to defend his position as a Christian".

A Fatal Quarrel

Pietro Della Valle, the famous Italian traveller, arrived in Surat on February 10, 1623. After touring extensively in India, he returned to Naples on February 5, 1626, taking with him an Indian as his servant.

On the occasion of a procession in Rome this Indian picked up a quarrel with one of the Pope's servants. The Pope's servant took away the Indian's sword to break it into pieces. Pietro Della Valle immediately appeared on the scene, drew his own sword and killed the Pope's servant in the actual presence of his master.

Della Valle was banished from Rome for this serious offence. But after some time, it appears, a friendly Cardinal made it possible for him to return to Rome, where he lived till his death in 1652. The Indian servant outlived him.

A Pioneer Parsi

In his "History of the Indian Wars", published in 1787, Clement Downing says that one Naorozji Rastamji, youngest son of R. Rastam Manak of Surat, (broker to the English Factory) was sent to England in 1722 to support a family claim against the English Factory. Naorozji reached London in April, 1723, on board the "Salisbury". The Court of Directors decided in his favour and after arbitration an award for Rs. 546,790 was agreed upon, which sum was paid in three instalments.

While in London Rastamji was entertained by the East India Company and on leaving for India the Court presented him with a dress of honour. He returned to Surat on board the "Windham" commanded by Captain Robert Lyon.

In August 1769 one George Cojamaul, an American Christian who had "for many years resided in India as a merchant, particularly in the provinces of Bengal and its Dependencies" arrived in London, with a petition to the Court of Directors of the East India Company. Cojamaul complained that his business was hindered by "the most cruel, destructive, and injurious Regulations" that he himself was "grievously oppressed by long and cruel imprisonments and otherwise by nominal Nabobs, and other servants of the English East India Company in Bengal".

Appeal To Parliament

He presented the petition on 12th September, 1769. The Court of Directors, however, could not give him a satisfactory reply, so he petitioned the House of Commons. In the petition he appealed to the House to give him adequate protection, because, "his person, property and family, as well as the rest of his nation, will be exposed to greater hardships than before, on account of his having applied for justice in England, unless protected by some effectual regulations of Government by the British Legislature."

When Cojamaul was asked to give an account of the circumstances of his imprisonment and embarkation to England before the Select Committee of the House of Commons he gave a graphic description of how on the 14th March, 1768, Rajah Bulwantsingh's officer arrested him, under an order received by the Rajah from Mr. Verelst, President and Governor of Fort William. "I was taken to different forts under a special guard of forty men. I was put into a boat with another Armenian prisoner, Melcomb Phillip. I was released at Murshidabad on 23rd May."

It was difficult for the Committee to ascertain the truth of Cojamaul's statements. They severely cross-examined him and other witnesses concerned in the case. The decision of the Committee, it

(Continued On Page 51)

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

What is wanted in order to keep men full of vitality is opportunity, not only security. Security is merely a refuge from fear; opportunity is the source of hope.—BERTRAND RUSSELL, in "Principles of Social Reconstruction."

Decline & Downfall Of Liberalism

LLOYD GEORGE THROUGH EYES OF FLEET STREET DIARIST

In July, 1926, Mr. Tom Clarke became Managing Editor of the "Daily News", a post which he held for seven years and which brought him any amount of excitements and difficulties. Both in politics and in journalism the "Daily News", founded by Charles Dickens (whose editorial chair Mr. Clarke rescued from a lumber room) had to face a crisis, writes John Brophy in "John O'London's Weekly."

In 1926 the Great War was beginning to recede and take on the aspect of an historical event. Mr. Lloyd George, who had ousted Asquith as Prime Minister during the War and had headed a Coalition Government which carried through the Peace Treaties and the settlement with Ireland, found himself thrown over by former Tory allies. A little later, at the beginning of 1924, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was invited by the King to form a Government, the first Labour Government in British history; but by the following October it was heavily defeated after the publication of the Zinoviev Letter. In the new House of Commons the Conservatives had 411 seats, Labour 150, and the Liberals only 39.

THE DECLINE OF LIBERALISM

This is the immediate background to the story set out in Mr. Tom Clarke's "My Lloyd George Diary" (Methuen, 12s. 6d.), and while many readers will be able to follow all his allusions and assumptions easily enough, he might have remembered that a new generation has grown up to whom these facts are not familiar; a few explanatory paragraphs at the beginning of the book would have made certain that subsequent pages achieved their full effect.

The "Daily News" was a Liberal journal. Its principal London rivals for the support of the Liberal public were the "Westminster Gazette" tnurned from the famous green evening newspaper into a white daily preaching a pure Asquithian Liberalism, and the "Daily Chronicle", associated with Mr. Lloyd George's policies. Not only was the great Liberal Party mightily reduced in power and Parliamentary representation; it was split by schisms, personal feuds and personal loyalties.

NEWSPAPER COMPETITION

Moreover, in 1926, popular journalism was just about to enter a phase of frantic competition for increased circulations, each paper bribing new readers to itself with offers of more or less free gifts and insurances. Thus, although under Mr. Clarke's editorship the "Daily News" swallowed up its two Liberal rivals and became the "News Chronicle", although its circulation rose to more than a million, the cost of success was high, and Mr. Clarke shows himself more than once highly dubious over the trend of politics and journalism between 1926 and 1933.

He summarises Liberalism during these years as "sunset and squabble", and he sees himself distracted somewhat unhappily between two notable political figures, for each of whom he had a high personal regard. "I came to think of Lady Oxford and Lloyd George as duellists for the soul of Liberalism—the Welsh Wizard versus the Widow Who Would Not Yield". Lady Oxford, of course, blamed Mr. Lloyd George for the overthrow of her husband, then Mr. Asquith.

NORTHCLIFFE ANECDOTES

Just as in a previous and similarly constructed book Mr. Clarke set out by anecdotes and analysis to create an impressionist portrait of Lord Northcliffe, his "Chief" when he served the "Daily Mail", so now by an accumulation of details he depicts Mr. Lloyd George, living in retirement at Churt, but still immensely dynamic in conversation or upon a favourable political occasion. "His cardinal fault in the eyes of most other critics was his uncanny cleverness, and his pride in it.... I once heard Mr. Stanley Baldwin (now Lord Baldwin) say that when he retired from politics he would consider writing a book to be entitled "The Stupidities of the Very Clever", and the circumstances of the occasion left no doubt for whom this oblique thrust was meant".

I think this will find a response in the hearts of many English people, and I think it is a pity, for it indicates a great weakness of the English character—a disposition to mistake stupidity for reliability. Mr. Lloyd George bore great responsibilities, and made many mistakes, but it is absurd to blame him for being "clever". It must surely seem to a detached observer that half our troubles to-day arise from the fact that we have no statesman (except perhaps Mr. Churchill, who is similarly suspect of being "clever") with anything like Mr. Lloyd George's qualities of mind and will.

The comparison cannot be avoided: the Prime Minister who was distrusted for being "clever" brought this country through the Great War, and showed immense physical and endurance. since then our national status has sunk lower and lower under Prime Ministers who have, following a bad English tradition, flaunted their lack of cleverness as if it were a virtue to be tdmired.

ASQUITH'S REFUSALS

Mr. Clarke's intimacy with Mr. Lloyd George enabled him to print in the "Daily News" in 1929 an important correction of recent history. It had been said that Mr. Lloyd George refused his old Chief. Asquith, a seat on the Peace Delegation, because he feared Lord Northcliffe's anger. Mr. Lloyd George now said that he offered Asquith not merely a place on the Delegation but, before the 1918 election. the Lord Chancellorship. Asquith refused both. Moreover, Lord Northcliffe, it appeared asked for a place for himself on the Peace Delegation and in Mr. Lloyd George's own words, "I told him to go to hell".

BONAR LAW STORY

Here are a few more of Mr. Lloyd George's verdicts on his contemporaries, as given in conversation and recorded by Mr. Clarke. President Wilson: he "thought making war was simply declaring it...the time came when I had to send him a telegram—a terrible telegram. It will be printed one day". Bonar Law: "he was so gloomy he made me cheerful". Haig: "just a good department head, a good City accountant".

Lady Oxford seems to have been prized by Mr. Clarke chiefly as a contributor to his columns, and he prints a number of lively letters from her which, in my opinion, reveal that she could always get the better of him in a bargain. She begins early in 1929 by declaring: "I could never write for your paper". But a year later Mr. Clarke asked her to write about the memorial service to Lord Balfour. Her Secretary said that "Lady Oxford would do 1,000 words for £50. though her usual price was £100".

The same evening she had put her price up to £75, and Mr. Clarke agreed. A few months later, she wrote to say that Lord Birkenhead was dying, and offered to write a notice. This being arranged, she wrote again: "I never forget anyone who has been kind to me. Before accepting my article—on my poor friend Lord Birkenhead—I must tell you I want 100 guineas for it".

SHAW'S ANONYMOUS LETTERS

This is a book of little, if any, literary merit, but well worth reading for the intimate and often controversial insight it affords into the lives of important people. Mr. Bernard Shaw, for example, appears as an anonymous letter writer. He had sent in two signed letters, which were not printed because they were held to be libellous. So next he wrote a pencilled script on the subject of the Voronoff monkey-gland grafting, and protesting against a certain scientist's statements. It purported to be from an ape at the Zoo and was signed "Consul Junior". As no card or covering letter accompanied it, it would have gone into the waste-paper basket, but that Mr. Clarke happened to recognise the handwriting!

Mr. Robert Lynd is described as a "really literary-looking bloke", but Mr. H. G. Wells "looks like a prosperous farmer and talks rather commonplace... He sure has the eye for a pretty woman". Sir Hugh Walpole "might have been an 'honorary' at a hospital"; and Mr. J. B. Priestley is seen "swinging about like a Rugger three-quarter".

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15,000 YEAR OLD TREE RE-PLANTED

"Grandfather Peter" Is Oldest Living Thing On Earth

BRISBANE (By Mail)

Led by Dr. A. D. Herbert, lecturer in botany at the University of Queensland, 200 volunteers have re-planted the trunk of "Grandfather Peter" a giant glossy-leafed palm who, until his ruthless destruction by vandals some months ago, was the oldest living thing on earth. He still may be. It is hoped that the great amount of starch in the trunk will help him to grow again or at least keep him alive for another ten or twelve years.

This forest veteran's almost incredible age, says Austral News, was verified in 1912 by a world authority on the Macrosamia as these palms are called, by Professor Chamberlain of Chicago who was visiting various parts of the world to study them. He was surprised to find the largest and oldest living specimens in the world growing in their wild and natural state on the top of Tamborine Mountain in Queensland.

"Grandfather Peter", as the locals call him, was the oldest of the group, the professor estimating his age as 15,000 years. He stands 25 feet high. The others in the grove varied in age from 3000 to 8000 years. These palms (they are not strictly speaking trees being a cross between a fern and palm) are all of exceedingly slow growth. The fern-like leaves are from six to seven feet long, fifteen inches wide, rigid and beautifully green and glossy. The palm bears a huge seed cone not unlike a pineapple. One of the ones gained the world's record for weight and size. It weighed 85 pounds.

The large seeds from it were all planted, and today a very small plant of the Macrosamia Denisoni, known to the Australian aborigine as "Burrawang", graces each of America's 151 national parts.

Since the visit of Professor Chamberlain, a giant palm tree has been found in Western Australia larger and older than "Grandfather Peter" with a circumference of 11 feet.

AT THE SHRINE OF BRADMAN

Tourists Flock To Pay Homage

ADELADE, (By Mail)

Like Shakespeare's cottage or the houses of Hollywood film stars, the home of Don Bradman in Holden Street, Kensington Park, Adelaide is fast becoming the mecca of tourists.

Almost every visitor of less than middle age sets off on the pilgrimage. At the week-end, more than a hundred students from Melbourne and Sydney colleges and schools made a detour on an excursion to the famous Waterfall Gully to see the Bradman home, at which they spent much more time and many more films than on the beauty spot.—Austral News.

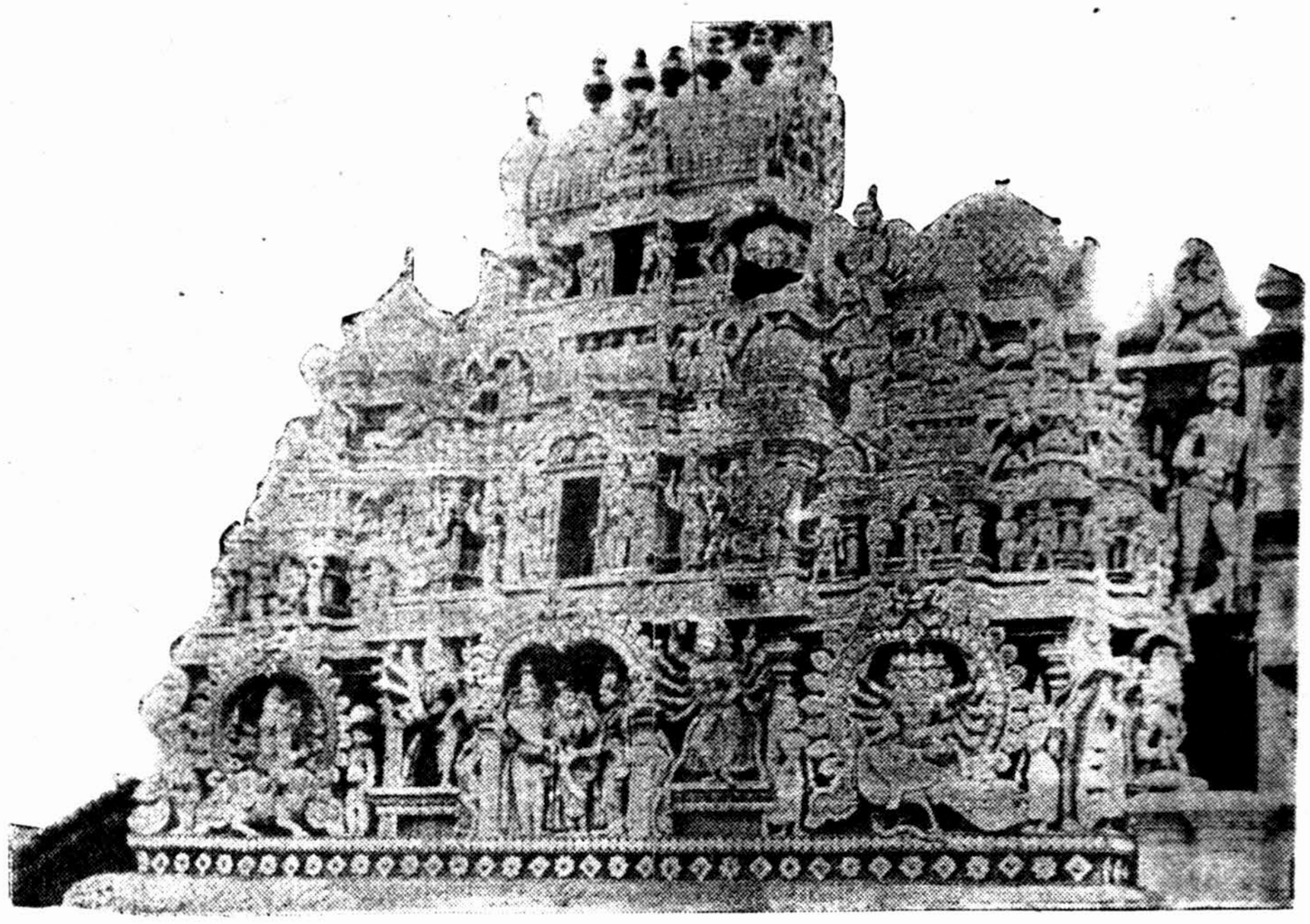
The mentally sketchy girl-friend is sure when her beau says he has a good one to spring that he means he's about to bounce some underling.

Greater India

Ceylon, The Pearl Of Indian Ocean

The ancient Indians, were great colonists; and while on the one side they crossed the Pacific and colonised Mexico and Central America, on the other side they crossed the Indian Ocean and inhabited Abyssinia and other habitable parts of northern Africa. Ceylon, which lies at the feet of Mother India, was colonised by the Aryans of those bygone days much earlier than 3000 B. C., and Valmiki, the author of the Epic Ramayana, narrates the story of battles fought by the love-lorn prince of Ayodhya, Rama, to win back his lovely lady Sita, from Ravana, the king of Lanka, the modern Ceylon. The Mexican ladies even to-day wear the same dress as is worn by the northern-India Hindu ladies. The Abyssinians have always laid claim to have originally migrated from India, and it is really very pathetic to observe Mother India forgetting her long-separated children. Our rich brethren should make it a point to travel abroad, to pick up the broken links, and enhance the glory of that Greater India to come, which is our due National Heritage.

Ceylon, the pretty little daughter of Ind, which is mainly known to us as a source of spices, cocoa, ivory, tea and tobacco—the cultivation of the former was introduced into the mainland of India only in the times of later Puranas. (The Padma-Puran)—is a charming island and as a health-resort amply repays a visit. During the last century, it is only the Indian Labour, the poorer section of the society, who have blazoned a way to the foreign countries far and near. Our rich men, who are never tired of patronising the English climate, whatever that may mean, should wake up and take an abiding interest in the Greater India.



The crest of a Hindu Temple in Colombo.

The Mosque, Colombo.

A painting in Ashokaramaya Temple, named after Emperor Ashoka who helped to introduce Buddhism in Ceylon.

Colombo is a world-famous port with luxurious shops, buildings of architectural beauty, pleasant parks exotic temples, modern hotels, and crowded colourful bazars where the East holds sway. She has a magnificent harbour that ranks among the first dozen in the world. Her palm-fringed shores and curving beaches unfold scenes of entrancing beauty. Colombo's playground is Mount Lavinia—a beach of rare beauty, where one may surf-ride in the sea and alternately bask in the golden sunshine. She has culture, commerce and industry. Above all she has beauty,—she has natural delight in profusion.

Galle, the Tarshish of the Bible, is the most famous of the seaports in the East. Here long ago Arabs, Persians, Chinese, and Abyssinians met to barter merchandise. King Solomon is said to have sent his ships to Galle to buy gems for the Queen of Sheba and other lovely ladies of his entourage. Till 1862 it was the chief port of call.

Kandy, cradle of kings, nestles placidly by the limpid waters of a lake in a cup of the hills. In this historical stronghold of the Ceylonese kings is the famous temple of the Tooth, immortalised in song and story. Fa Hian, the Chinese traveller of renown, wrote upon his tablets about the supreme grandeur of the Temple erected by the fervent followers of Lord Buddha to house the sacred tooth. It is the Mecca of Buddhists, where the pilgrims from all parts of the

(Continued On Page 54)

Rural and Urban beauties of Ceylon.

THAT FATAL "I"

Most of the World's Miseries Spring From the Selfishness Inherent in Human Beings

By MARILU

"Selfish to the backbone" scolded my governess twelve years ago, when I refused to run an errand for the first time, while the grown-ups reclined and issued the orders. I was shocked at my own impudence, and for a moment, almost regretted the hasty refusal. But a pair of aching feet protested against running upstairs another time and indignation welled up at the sight of the recumbent forms that would not budge an inch, and yet expected me, just because I was a child, to fetch and carry for them. Well, I got a good and proper "telling-off", but it drew no repentance. "I'd love to know which the selfish party was", I thought resentfully, and was marched off the scene, to be talked to about that fatal "I".

Thinking over that incident, it seems quite trivial now, but leaves me wondering how anyone can expect a child to be unselfish, when there is such a glaring example of selfishness before it. And yet, this is what happens in almost every household. This failure to realise that a child learns far more from one living example, than from half-a-dozen sermons.

Parental Selfishness

Indian girls are, as a rule, unselfish; this is due to their upbringing, for from early childhood they are made to do odd jobs in the house along with school-work, and as they grow up, they are imposed upon more and more, until the ego is completely obliterated. I was very surprised the other day, when a fat, complacent-looking female told me with obvious pride, that her daughter, a girl of fourteen or fifteen, did most of the cooking in the house. "But she goes to school doesn't she"? I asked. "Oh, yes", came the prompt reply, "but she does it before she goes to school". My blood boiled to think of how the older generation impose upon youth. Does the fact of having existed longer, give that right? It certainly seems so, for when the young girls grow into middle age and have homes of their own, they have their own back, by behaving in exactly the same way as their predecessors. And so the egoistical world moves on.

Selfishness is inherent in every human being. The underlying motive for every action, good or bad is, to benefit the "ego". Often this is done sub-consciously, and then—of course, there are exceptions, but I've yet to meet an absolutely unselfish person, if such a one does exist

As children we show off this vice by seizing the larger slice of cake, or the nice toy. At school we "bag" the most comfortable desks and love to hear ourselves praised before our fellow-students. And as the years go by, this trait increases or diminishes according to the individual love of self.

One is always hearing about noble, self-sacrificing parenthood. That may be true, but there is also another aspect of it, which I have seen in several Indian parents. They will never hear of being separated from their children, no matter if it is entirely for the child's good. A boarding-school would be infinitely beneficial to a lot of spoilt brats I know, and yet they are pampered at home, just because the parents can't bear to part with them. The house would seem too lonely and dull without them, and they would be worrying all the time if their offspring was well and had enough to eat. So, to save themselves loneliness and worry, the children are kept at home. Not a very noble [illegible] self-sacrificing motive, is it?

The word "I" occurs oftener in our speech than any other. In fact, there is hardly a sentence spoken, or written without it. In each one's private world, the ego looms very much in the foreground. Our day-dreams centre round ourselves. Imagination swells even the most insignificant of us, into important personages. It is, indeed, a pleasant delusion to picture oneself endowed with beauty and brains and personality, doing great things which the world applauds. Alas, that it should be only an illusion

I think almost every charitable endowment has a selfish streak in it. It is the love of being praised for generosity and the satisfaction of seeing one's name engraved in marble, and having oneself proclaimed ostentatiously as a benefactor of mankind. The beauty of giving, is tarnished, when the world knows about it.

Selfishness In Family Life

That fatal "I" is responsible for wrecking many a marriage, and causing dissension in friendships, and spoiling the concord of family life. Little acts of selfishness are the roots. The atmosphere begins to get antagonistic as they accumulate, and eventually the bomb explodes. And it all started, shall we say, by insisting on going to see Robert Taylor when the other party preferred Norma Shearer, and though your beau ideal of the screen a big sissy!

Even prayers are often said with a selfish motive. One says them with more fervour in times of trouble, and when one wants something badly enough. When a child ends his orthodox prayers, it has a list of the things it wants from God. As grown-up men and women, the list is still there, only there are other items in place of the childish desire for a scooter, or a big doll in a pink frock.

Love for most people and things, savours even a little of selfishness —all except the love for art. You don't expect to gain anything from it materially. It is the only thing where "I" does not come in. An exquisite picture, or a strain of music makes the lover of art forget himself, forget the world, and every tangible thing, and he gives himself, heart and soul to the ecstacy of being attuned to the creator of that art. It makes one realise one's own limitations, and the hitherto all-important "I" shrinks into obscurity.

"Love thyself last" Shakespeare advised the world through the medium of Wolsey. It is very difficult to follow that advice, for most of us love ourselves best, or perhaps second-best. In times of danger, each one thinks of saving his own skin first. And in lesser things, it is the same. Many of our short-comings, weaknesses and even vice can be traced down to the ego within us. When we can conquer it, we are fit to be called saints.

Exceptions

However, this world of ours is not totally selfish. We hear and read about unselfish characters, but mostly in books. In our journey through life, we do meet a few of those, who, if not paragons, can lay claims to being "almost" entirely unselfish. My mother comes under that category, as I'm sure most people's mothers do.

Isn't it strange, that people who are as a rule selfish in small matters, can completely forget self when something of vital importance is at stake? The flower of manhood marches willingly to war when the king and country call and lovers, in their hour of need, make stupendous sacrifices. And yet, in peaceful times they indulge in petty selfish squabbles, and you would never think that they were capable of reaching unselfish heights. It's a wonderful thing—is human nature. Ever changing and contradictory, so simple to understand and yet so mysterious. I would not have it otherwise, in spite of its egoistical tendencies.

When fortune plays us one of its tricks, as we think, we don't realise that the fault "is not in our stars but in ourselves", and most of the blame rests on that fatal "I".

AMERICAN MAGAZINE ATTACK ON KING & QUEEN

Offensive Article In "Scribner" On Eve Of Their Majesties' Visit To Canada

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Feb. 2.

An amazing attack on the King and Queen and the plans for their visit to America appears in the current "Scribner's Magazine," one of the most important and widely circulated journals in the United States.

Here is an extract from the article:

"An important fact about public opinion in the United States is that a large part of the country still believes that Edward Duke of Windsor is the rightful owner of the British throne, and that King George VI is a colourless and weak personality largely on probation in the public mind of Great Britain as of the United States.

"RECONCILIATION"

"It is obvious to America that the step of sending the King and Queen to America was not taken without long consideration of the profits to be derived from such a move."

The writer offensively adds that "even though the American part of the trip is supposed to be a side excursion from the royal visit to Canada, it does not detract from the fact that, in the eyes of the world and of America in particular, the few days the King and Queen will spend on American soil and be in contact with Americans will be the most potentially important part of the entire trip so far as the future of the British Empire's goodwill is concerned."

Still more objectionable is the reference to the private affairs of the Royal Family.

"We do not, of course, know what plans have already been made, but we suggest that before the departure of the King and Queen there should be some public evidence given of their reconciliation with Edward and the Duchess of Windsor.

LIKE JEALOUSY.

"This should preferably take the form of their being entertained at Buckingham Palace, particularly with the former Wallis Simpson being named 'Her Royal Highness.'"

Jealousy seems to have inspired the following:—

"Remembering that American Press representatives will be assigned to "cover" the King and Queen from the time of their arrival in Canada, care should be exercised not to let events in the Dominion spoil the show in New York and in Washington.

"We understand a study of Canadian strategy has been made, and it is not therefore dismissed here."

The article adds this piece of bad taste "It must be recognised that the Press of this country cannot and will not be held at arms' length and be willing to view Royalty from a distance, as in England.

"Official bulletins alone will not satisfy either the American people or its newspaper representatives.

"American newspapermen are accustomed to frequent and informal, even confidential, association with the great of Government and society, from the President down.

"The Press will expect and even demand an almost similar relationship with the royal visitors."

The question of whether this issue of "Scribner's Magazine" will be circulated in Great Britain will be decided immediately copies reach here. They are expected at the beginning of the week.

MAY BE CLIPPED.

The head of one of the most important firms of newspaper and magazine distributors said last night.

"The distributing trade in the public interest, has from time to time clipped offensive items out of foreign papers before putting them into circulation.

"In rare instances whole issues have been suppressed. The article will be studied very closely."

Mr. G. L. Vickers, chairman of the Federation of London Wholesale News-agents, said:

"The article is obviously a matter for the federation and the big distributors, who will take such action as they think fit when the magazine arrives here."

Follow The Python!

"Go to the Ant, Thou Sluggard,"--Runs the Old Proverb, But here is a Better Maxim still .....

(By K. S. KARANTH)

A non-stop struggle for existence is the lot of most of us. It is not merely a fight for decent life that we find, but a scramble for daily bread. But why should we want our food every day at all? Why not copy the snakes?

Our patriots, time in and time out, shout that seventy millions of our kith and kin don't have one square meal in two days. There are some who are not content with full free meals per day and in this group are most of our champions for the starved and the semi-starving masses!

Do you believe that the capitalists will ever come round of their own accord to feed the poor with at least one round meal a day? To me, a change in outlook regarding food itself seems to be necessary, more than anything else.

Change In Outlook

Let us examine Mahatma Gandhi's ideology. To the Czechoslovaks he advised the "ahimsa" way. Some similar solution is needed to solve this bread problem of ours. I mean a non-violent way, by which a bloody fight with the hard-boiled capitalist is evaded And it is here that we may copy some of the ways of snakes. Why cry for two meals or even one meal in two days? Do all beings require all that? As Gandhiji puts it, a change in outlook is all that is necessary. A change in outlook for the pigmy to fight the Pathan. A change in outlook for the poor-starved to flight the rich over-fed.

A Capitalist Python

Let me illustrate my suggestion by one or two very solid instances from real life. I once got a fancy for rearing a small home Zoo. I thought the addtion of a reptile like the python would be capital. A big personality, a noted eater and in that way a real capitalist. Some friend from Bangalore presented me with a ten-foot animal. I know that pythons grow up to thirty feet or more but in the absence of such a specimen, this one was at least a fair beginning.—So I thought.

He arrived in a small cage. I had ready for him a two chambered home of cement concrete, the latest building ideas and material. I was almost in hurry to release him into the new home for he had been starving during the journey. It must have been four days or more. He personally was not at all anxious to go from his cage into the new mansion. We coaxed him and to please us he did occupy the house, rent free.

No Hens Please!

Now came the problem of feeding him. What would suit his taste? I could not guess. Raw meat I tried and he liked it not. Then I got a hen and sent her in. What a fright she got. I felt very sorry for her. But the python must have something. Every second I was waiting for His Majesty's dinner to begin. He did not, however, even care to smell the hen. She perched on a small artificial tree-top put up in the cage to evade any possible attack from him.

I left him thus, thinking that he would make advances during the night. The morning dawned and the hen lived peacefully in the cage. Two days elapsed and nothing new turned up. We thought it was bad to put the hen into such horrible straits for such a length of time and so released her, and instead put a big sized frog into it.

A Foolish Frog

The frog jumped straight upon the coiled mass of the python and sat there unperturbed. We one and all praised him for his nerves! Tired of waiting I turned up two days after this to see what had transpired. The frog was missing.

I sighed a sigh of relief. After all the politico had broken his hunger-strike. Feeling, that for a ten-footer one frog was too little, I went in search of another, and when I returned with my second captive, I found that the python had moved to a corner in the cage and in his former position there lay the mangled corpse of the frog.

By some accident the stupid frog had just managed or mismanaged to get under the body of the python and thus died by sheer accident. Don't so many foolish pedestrians knock against automobiles and get hurt or killed? I can never put the blame on that dignified guest of mine, the python

Now again to his food problem, rather fast problem. Frog, flesh or hen—he did not like to touch anything. It seemed to me he would resist every temptation to eat.

The Fast Ends

You will not believe me when I say that this Satyagraha went on for full two months, when finally one day he decided to have a dinner. It was now a rat, a modest one in size, though not in behaviour, I had let into his cage. He had been a co-resident of that concrete mansion for over a week, minding his own business, eating paddy and rice much like us or even more than us.

One day the python must have felt disgusted of the voraciousness of the rat, much as the capitalist feels towards the wage earners who ever ask for more. So just to get rid of the pest the python ate him up.

From thenceforward he was

(Continued On Page 52)

His Majesty—The Python: He has had his feed and he may remain coiled in this fashion for even ten days.

In fear, the rat looks at his enemy but is powerless to move.

WHEN MY BOY STARTS CATCHING COLD,
I STOP IT WITH
Mistol
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

THE MUSIC OF EGYPT

In Its Rhythm There Is Something That Takes Us Back Thousands Of Years

(BY JULIA CHATTERTON, THE WELL-KNOWN COMPOSER).

The Westerner who visits the Land of the Pharaohs for the first time has many delightful surprises in store from the musical point of view. The unfamiliarity of the sounds he will hear many at first prove a little disconcerting to the occidental ear, but the wise person is the one who does not immediately condemn what may not in the beginning seem easy to comprehend, for let it at once be understood that the music of Egypt is a very real art, and has a great deal to teach the seeker after truth.

Those whose ears are not attuned to the quarter-tone will not at first apprehend that the music they find "weird" and "out of tune" is in reality, much more in tune than the music which the people of Western nations have studied from association with the piano. What we have been accustomed to all our life in Europe is, of course, the tempered interval of the immobile pianoforte, and thus it comes about that an Englishman may find an Egyptian song, in his view, out of tune. On the other hand an Egyptian would certainly find that the piano would be a very unsatisfactory medium for his best music, because some of the finest melodies could not be reproduced upon it.

The music of Egypt can be roughly divided into two classes, as can the music of most other countries. There is the music of the people, of the simple melody order, which carries the tradition of the country within its compass, and corresponds more or less to the folk song of the West.

There is also the more sophisticated type of music-making practised by the educated classes, much in the same way that the social and educational sections of the community interest themselves in that art in European countries. Wherever the traveller spends his time in Egypt, he will, if he is observant, find the music of the people and a very delightful music it is when one has learnt how to appreciate it at its proper value.

Music Of The Fellaheen

Quite a simple, but very interesting study, is the Mohammedan "Call to Prayer" of the Muezzin from the minaret of a mosque, which commences with the words, "Al-lah-hu-Akbar." The whole of this extensive and significant call can be divided into some sixty bars of melody of a peculiarly appealing character. Western composers, who have sought inspiration from the Near East, have occasionally made use of this wonderful call to prayer, one of the most notable examples being Granville Bantock's use of it in his setting of "Omar Khayyam."

It has often been my privilege to drift down on the bosom of the River Nile from Cairo on a felucca, and there to listen to the boatmen in charge of my craft, singing their cheerful songs—a song that is quite as typical of its kind, and just as beautiful as the better-known melody of the Russian "Volga Boat Song," or the "Song of the Haulers," as it is more correctly described.

The melody of the Nile boatmen, with its captivating three-four time, almost in the manner of the European valse measure, is characterised by the use of dual musical subjects, the second being heard as a counter-rhythm.

The song varies in parts, though always returning to its first native subject; for example, one particular air is sung while the sails are being adjusted; another if the boat has struck a sandbank (as it so often does), and the men are working hard to refloat it; a third when the vessel is approaching a village; and a specially happy variant rises up in complete satisfaction when the wind is in the right direction for easy manipulation of the craft.

One of the most expressive chants ever heard, if one can dissociate oneself from the sadness of the occasion, is the Mohammedan funeral-hymn, which is sung by the followers at a burial as they proceed walking hurriedly after the coffin—for an Egyptian funeral procession moves rapidly.

In the music of the Egyptian Fellaheen, or peasants, the most important instrument is the drum, the popular form of which is known as the Darabukkeh. This type remains the same to-day as it was two thousand years ago. The regular beat of the instrument, often erroneously called a "tom-tom," is apt to sound monotonous to the European ear; yet it can be made a very fascinating instrument in the hands of a peasant expert, sitting outside a native cafe on the fringe of the desert at night under the incomparably deep-blue sky of an Egyptian evening. All is quiet and cool after the day has plunged into night, for there is no twilight in Egypt, when suddenly a song begins and a drum vibrates. In its rhythm there is something that takes us back thousands of years.

Music Of The Cultured Class

Turning to the music of the cultured class, one can spend a most delightful evening at the Royal Egyptian Music Club, which is situated in the Rue de la Reine Nazli, where the best modern Egyptian music is played. The President is Abdel Rahman Riza Bey, who is himself a very fine performer on the oud, which is one of the best known of Egyptian instruments, both for solo work and in conjunction with other instruments in the orchestra.

A small orchestra in Egypt to-day contains varieties of the oud, khanoun, violin, flute and tambourine, but the brass band is a little different from the familiar combination heard in Europe.

The best performer upon the khanoun is a man of the venerable age of eighty years, by name Akaad, who still presents a solo full of virility at concerts, while his son, who is a Government official in Cairo, is an expert exponent of the tambourine.

Violinists of renown are Mr. Bouzary, who again is a veteran music-maker, and Sami Shawa, a professional whose playing is very much appreciated.

Egypt's greatest male singer is generally conceded to have been Mohamed Osman, who died twenty years ago, and left a large family of sons who evidently inherit their father's talent, of whom the eldest, Ibrahim Osman, is one of the favourite vocalists to-day in Cairo.

Singers of the gentler sex are numerous and are engaged for various functions, according to the grade of the music they perform. In Egyptian operatic circles Mounira-el-Mahdia may be cited as a highly proficient singer, whereas on the concert platform Om Kalsoum is noted for her pretty voice in lighter work.

At wedding festivities, where music is always a feature of the entertainment, Fathia Ahmed is much in request for her renderings of those gay and insouciant ditties which reflect the atmosphere of the "fantasia."

Egyptian music, interspersed by Western music, is, of course, heard regularly at the theatres, which are divided into two classes. Of the more serious type is the Theatre Rameses, where the orchestra provides Entr'acte music as is the case in a London theatre. Here may be seen Youssef Wahby, Egypt's best-known actor, as well as many of his dramatic confreres.

The Dar-el-Tamseel-El-Araby is, on the other hand, a theatre where music goes hand in hand with drama, and lighter operatic fare is provided by Abdulla Okasha, the leading singer, and a company of musicians, vocal and instrumental.

The Royal Opera House is better known to European residents and visitors than the previously mentioned places of entertainment, where companies of repute, Italian, French, English, and Egyptian, give seasons of operatic and works of similar calibre.

The visitor who has more than a superficial interest in the marvellous history of Egypt, which stretches backwards so many thousands of years, will find his research into ancient Egyptian music a most fascinating study.

(I.R.I.B.)

Stop that • • Cough!

A persistent Cough is a danger signal of many serious illnesses like Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Asthma and Tuberculosis.

It is wise to be on the guard and stop that Cough at the earliest opportunity.

The surest way to achieve this is to use a reliable remedy that will cure your ailments.

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN USE

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Kasabin

A BENGAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT

THE RATIONAL COUGH CURE

Mysterious Behaviour Of Helium

It Expands When Compressed And Disobeys Many Other Observed Laws Of Nature

(By Dr. ZAKIUDDIN)

In 1866 when Sir Norman Lockyer found some strange lines in the solar spectrum leading to the discovery of helium, he did not know that this element was very important.

Later, helium was found to come out of some radioactive ores found in many places on the surfacve of the earth. It is a colourless gas, light and uninffammable, found useful for Zeppelins in place of hydrogen that inflames with the tiniest spark. It takes an important place in the humdrum life of modern civilization as well as the laboratory of a pure researcher. If you are a "Rutherfordian" you can knock off two of its moons and it turns into a swiftly moving projectile. This and a particle give us a clue to the mysteries of atoms.

Attempts To Cool It

American capitalists have accumulated an ever increasing bank balance by selling helium gas for airships. From an unexpected quarter a strange discovery came out! When helium is compressed and allowed to expand suddenly it becomes hot instead of growing cold as other liquids do. All attempts to liquify helium proved hopeless and it was labelled as a permanent gas. Physicists explained this behaviour from a theoretical point of view, but there were still some who went on with their attempt to liquify it.

A Russian, Olzewski, cooled it before letting the gas from the high pressure cylinder resulting in a few drops of liquid helium. For the first time helium was liquified!

Dewar, who gave the world the famous Dewar flask, used for keeping hot tea and ice, also succeeded in liquifying it in 1895. Attempts to produce liquid helium on a large scale succeeded as late as 1908, when Kammerlingh Onnes at Leiden in Holland established an elaborate plant for producing helium in sufficient quantity. In 1926 helium was solidified. With this new liquid, it is possible to get 272 degrees below the temperature of ice.

Strange properties

The study of the physical properties of liquified helium revealed strange properties and gave astounding results. It was found that although helium could be safely placed in a vessel, it boils away very quickly when heat comes to it from outside. Especially constructed vessels had to be used in experiments. It boiled like water, giving a large number of bubbles. The passage of electricity, heat, light, the motion of sound waves, along with numerous physical properties, was found to be quite normal. When the temperature was brought down two degrees lower it was found that the boiling liquid suddenly started changing shape. It becomes just like thin petroleum jelly and this jelly could be seen only with the help of strong light falling from outside. Otherwise its existence is impossible to detect.

The point at which this sudden transformation takes place, has been called the "Lambda point" by physicists, and the helium in the two states is named helium I, and helium II respectively for convenience. The properties revealed by this thin liquid are so different from the properties of other substances, that it is difficult, rather impossible, to believe that such a thing could be credible. When we pass electricity through this liquid, it offers exactly the same resistance as in case of liquid helium I. When the density, specific heat, latent heat, refractive index, compressibility, viscosity, velocity of sound, dielectric constant, transfer of heat and surface tension are studied, a sudden break manifests itself at the Lambda point. We do not want to discuss it into details, but just discuss a few striking examples.

When liquid helium II. is compressed by applying pressure, it expands. Can you imagine a golf ball being squeezed in your hand and attaining the size of a football bladder? It is something like that in liquid helium II. We apply pressure and it grows bigger and bigger.

A 'Super-fluid'

Does it sound ordinary to hear that when a liquid has to flow through a tube, if does not come out in a jet, but slip away? Liquid helium does that. It slips off through capillaries and has been named a 'super-fluid.'

The application of heat works disaster. The heat, as soon as it is given, disappears. The laws of transfer and disappearance of the heat have been worked out in detail and it is not possible to compare them with the existing so-called laws of nature. When a vessel is full of this liquid, it creeps up and disobeying all the so far observed laws of surface tension, forms a thin film a few millionth of a centimeter in thickness.

And perhaps this is not all. We do not know exactly what happens. Theories are being put forward to explain these observed anomalies, but without success.

Still this is the purest substance that nature can be proud of; purer than those costly gems that gleam in Paris operas, London theatres or New York show rooms. Liquid helium adorns the dewans of physical laboratories. I wish Lockyer could know what he had found.

Really? Marilu

By A. K. E.

Marilu expects what she terms a modern male to burst out indignantly after reading her article "The Modern Girl Sees The Modern Male".

She starts her attack on the 'mere male' with a vehemence, calls him a 'tin god', 'spoilt', 'inactive', 'lacking in sense of humour', 'cynical', 'snob', 'conceited', 'bore', 'fatter', 'idle', and whatnot. Again she gasps for breath and is at a loss where to put another variety in her 'boxes'. Occasionally she condescends to pay a compliment here and there to 'a dear young idealist'; pities some and ends with a prayer that man could only be a 'little more original.' ('Amen'! A male is expected to say).

She turns back and as if taken aback by the volley of her own adjectives doubts whether all that was not 'ridiculous' but consoles herself that were she to write five years hence she could comfortably add to the list many more.

Now this is not the sort of a discourse which makes anyone indignant, in fact any male (modern or not) would be just amused.

* * * *

The description about the birth and bringing up of a boy is accurate and graphic, but a trifle out-of-date. Nobody is unaware of the situation which prevails these days. The 'privilege' of the boy is to get a few pairs of blue shorts and shirts, to be branded as naughty, to be taken to task when 'poor little' sisters just enjoy the fun of seeing him smacked. He grows a little older and, as a promotion, is allowed to put on trousers and coat, but his relative status compared with that of the 'poor little' sisters remains the same. On the other hand, the little goddesses are well looked after, decorated and hundred and one odd things are done for them. When they are a little older the parents (no question whether they can afford or not) have to stand new sarees, new pairs of shoes, tons of powders and perfumes, and on top of all, occasional frowns as well.

* * * *

With a gusto these young ladies go to schools, when servants carry their books. They stay there for years and besides their lessons learn a little shrieking (which they call music), different ways of teasing their teachers, different ways of playing innocent and all such feminine devices and after all pass their matric exams. (never mind which trial).

This is the stuff (with honourable exceptions) which goes to the colleges. These girls have an exaggerated sense of their own petty importance and they go about the colleges as if they were mistresses of all they surveyed. This is the stuff the modern boy comes across in the colleges.

* * * *

There may be boys who don't play games or who go about swaggering; there may be a few who don't read newspapers or who have not read Shakespeare (how many of these are Oxford-returned, Mr. Karaka might enlighten us), but pray tell us how many of those goody-goody college dollies ever know the names of papers which are published in Bombay? Their general reading: does it go beyond the notes on Shakespeare by Bannerjees or Vasvanis? And their general knowledge—to quote Mr. Karaka who, he says, came across a specimen who thought Kemal Ataturk was a horse.

Marilu might ridicule the Victorian manners of a Don Quixote (who, anyway, is quite sincere about it), but what about the Ibsenian dolls! (I wish they revolt as did the doll of Ibsen).

* * * *

Boys are sincere and naturally responsive. Feminine hypocrisy and viles are alien to them and hence whatever blemishes may be detected in their behaviour towards 'modern' girls are no blemishes, but just the sort of behaviour demanded from them by the girls. It is easy to ridicule the compliments a boy pays to the beauty of a girl and call it flattery, but is there a single girl ready to face the naked truth that she is not after all so handsome as she imagines? Let one single bold girl come out and there will be an end of this compliment business. The boys are only too ready to be rid of that. If only the girls could see through the minds of the boys, they would know what they really think. Generous as a male heart is, he is averse to make a poor creature of God unhappy if only he can avoid it by just paying an undeserved compliment.

* * * *

Marilu has different boxes for different kinds of boys, but girls all belong essentially to the same category and hence should all be put in one box—I won't say what.

Doing the shag may be tripping the light fantastic toe but to the onlooker it seems more like an act of romping over a track.

Ancient Indian Temples

THEY WERE NOT MERELY HOUSES OF GOD BUT ALSO CULTURAL CENTRES OF THE PEOPLE

By K. S. SRIKANTAN

"We think our fathers fools, but wiser sons will surely think us so," is an adage which one should remember when estimating the past of a Nation.

One question that a student of Temple architecture has often to face is, why did the kings of old construct such huge edifices costing millions of rupees? Was it not a sheer waste of people's money? Unfortunately the way in which the temples are maintained to-day only lends further support to the view of these doubting critics.

Intellectual Centres

It should however be remembered that the temple in those days was a hive of activities. The temples in ancient and medieval times were great centres of learning. The Sanghas," the "Sabhas" the "Samitis" and the "Parishads" met within the four walls of the temples. Scholars from foreign Universities carried on their disputations with local professors in the spacious halls of the temples. It was again in the temples that the Gurus chanted the Vedas. In short, from these temples radiated all that was spiritual and intellectual.

It is indeed unfortunate that such temples, which were once upon a time the meeting places of men of intellectual eminence, should now have been reduced almost to the position of fish markets; coffee hotels, fruit stalls, and tailoring marts are seen in the very places where a hundred years ago scholars studied and priests chanted the Vedas. In place of religious and intellectual discussion, we have, in modern temples higgling and haggling. It is no wonder therefore the spiritually inclined avoid the temples altogether.

In the words of Fergusson "the outer enclosure of Srirangam temple is practically a bazaar, filled with shops, where pilgrims are lodged, fed and fleeced. At Rameswaram and more so at Madura, barbarous vulgarity has done its worst and the traveller is only fully justified in the contempt with which he speaks of these works of a great people, which have fallen into the hands of such unworthy successors."

Princely Patrons

At a time like this, when temples are being used for the purposes for which they were not meant, it might be useful to know the position and status of temples in ancient and medieval times. We are indeed fortunate in having numerous copper plates and several inscriptions giving us a graphic account of the influence of temples on society and of their management.

The social and religious life of the people centre round the local temple. The kings vied with one another in building temples. Krishna of the Rashtrakuta dynasty, Raja Raja and Rajendra of the Chola dynasty, Vishnu Vardhana of the Hoysala dynasty, to mention only a few, were some of the greatest builders of temples. "The reign of Krishna" says V. A. Smith "is memorable for the execution of the most marvellous architectural freak in India—the Kailasanatha monolithic temple at Ellora, now in the Nizam's Dominions which is by far the most extensive and sumptuous of the rock cut shrines."

To Bittadeva (famous as Vishnu Vardhan Hoysala) alone have been assigned the following temples:—Laxmi Devi temple at Doddagaddahalli; the famous Kesava temple at Belur; a double temple of Kappa Chennigaraya; Kritti Narayana temple at Talakad, Keasave and Siddheswara temple at Marab, and Parswanatha basti of Halebid. Most of the temples were built by kings or by other members of royal families.

Often these were named after the kings or queens who constructed them. The famous Rajewara temple at Tanjore was built by Raja Raja the Great, while a temple by Vikrama Chola was called Kulothunga Choleswara temple to commemorate the memory of his father. A temple at Chamrajanagar in Mysore province is known as Chamarajendreswara temple in memory of the king who constructed it. As these temples were built by the kings, they were also provided with ample resources. Raja Raja and his successor Rajendra Chola are said to have granted the revenues of several villages for the maintenance of several temples. Lands granted to the temples were exempt from all assessments.

Social Service

As it is to day, the management was in the hands of a committee. But funds meant for special religious services were left with the priests alone. The temple committee was constantly subjected to royal inspection and audit. Kings like Uttam Chola, Parantaka and Raja Raja took particular interest in the efficient management of the temple. The committees seem to have discharged their sacred trust to the satisfaction of all. An inscription from Thirukoilur mentions that a temple committee recovered from a person ten cows on the evidence of an entry in its accounts that his grandfather had received them from a chief for the purpose of supplying curds for Brahmins in the "mutt."

Unlike the temples of to-day, the temples in ancient and medieval times were expected to devote a major portion of their funds to social service. Almost all the inscriptions refer to the facilities provided in the temples for feeding the poor and the helpless. An inscription of Rajendra Chola registers the gift of a land for feeding Sri Vaishnavas in the "mutt" called after the king's aunt Kundavayalwar. The feeding of the poor and the destitute is unfortunately gone. On account of communal and other feuds, several temples have given up feeding the poor. It is impossible to think of a worthier channel of expenditure for the temple funds than that of feeding the poor and the destitute.

Educational Facilities

The temples of ancient and medieval times served the purpose of universities and colleges. Most of the Chola temples were used for purposes of cultural and philosophical discussions. Literature, Logic, Grammar, Medicine, Philosophy and Science seem to have been subjects of study in these temples. In the grants belonging to Thiruvottiyur temple reference is made to the study of Rupavatara, Ramayana and Mahabarata, Manu, Vaikanasa Sastra and the Veda. A number of inscriptions record the provision in the temples for reciting hymns from the Thevaram and the Nalayiram.

An inscription at Sendalai makes mention of provision for the reading of Mahabarata in the Sundereswara temple. Similar provision was made in the Nageswaraswami temple at Kumbakonam for expounding philosophy. Again a Thiruvottiyur inscription records, the gift of sixty veli of land for maintaining the "Vyakarna Dana," "Vyakarna Mandapa" and worshipping the god who appeared before Panini and taught him the 14 aphorisms in fourteen days. The Venkateswara Perumal temple at Thirukkudal near Kanchipuram maintained a hospital, a hostel and a college.

We learn in the Pattinappalai that men of learning and reputation put up flags inviting combatants to challenge their scholarship. The Gurus who expounded the various systems of philosophy were presented with large areas of land. A Vatteluthu inscription of Thirukoshtiyur mentions such a gift in the 11th year of Raja Kesari Varma. The Gurus or Teachers occupied a very important position in the temple.

With the birth of Shaivism and Vaishnavism, the propagators of these faiths began to hold an honoured place in society. The Vaishnava Alwars and Saiya Nainars sang about the temples in their hymns. These Gurus exhibited such a profound faith in God that they themselves came to be worshipped. Their hymns became highly popular and were often set to music and special provision was made in the temples for singing them. The temples themselves thus became institutions where music was encouraged as a fine art.

It is needless to mention that the hymns of saints like Manikka Vachagar, Appar, Thirugnana Sambandar and Sundarar have almost attained the status of a Veda. But for the encouragement given to these saints in these temples, South India would have lost some of the finest pieces of her literature. Competitions were held in the temples among the reciters of the sacred hymns.

The "Mutts"

The influence of the temples in ancient and medieval times was enhanced by their close co-operation with the "Mutts." These "Mutts" were presided over by some eminent Sanyasis. The "Mutts" vied with the temples in their hospitality to the pilgrims. Often, in the early period the Matadhipathis occupied a good portion of the temple. It was only later, when the functions of the "Mutt" increased that they had establishments of their own. A Vaishnava "Mutt" according to one inscription appears to have been established at Thiravadanai by the residents of that place and provision were made for free feeding.

Several scholars after their training in the temple appear to have secured decent positions in the "Mutt." It is really unfortunate that the "Mutts" to-day should have become competitive instead of complimentary institutions to temples.

Drama And Dance

The temple was again the centre of all social activities. It serves as a meeting place of the old and the young. There was hardly any activity with which the temple was not connected. Naturally, temple-going formed a part of the daily programme of every villager. In Raja Raja's time we read of a theatre and a dancing hall as adjuncts to the temple. One inscription refers to a gift of a piece of land to a professional actor by the rural Assembly for staging the seven acts of the Arya Koothu. An inscription of Kulothunga III's time registers gift of land for the maintenance of "Nanavidha Nataka Salai."

Music and dancing appear to have been the favourite pastime of the people. The temples did their very best to develop aesthetic taste in the people. As evidence of their interest, we have on the stone walls of Thiruvannamalai temple, beautiful sculptured representation of the Bharata Natya. Raja Raja appears to have collected from all parts of South India as many as 400 dancers while his son Rajendra Chola made endowments for enacting a drama called Raja Rajewara Nataka. An inscription of Raja Raja III refers to a dancing master who had to dance with appropriate gestures.

As a result of this dancing women were held in high esteem. They danced in the audience hall and feasted the eyes of Gods and men alike. Privileged as they were to dance before God, they were looked upon with awe and reverence. The contempt with which these are referred to to-day was conspicuous by its absence. We have to-day the same halls groaning under the weight of clubs and shops and the dancing girls who once danced with joy are ashamed of their very profession.

Help To Poor

The temple also acted as a bank to the poor people. We are told in one record that the village assembly of the place borrowed money from the temple treasury and purchased house sites. Interest was paid on the amount borrowed. A record belonging to the third year of Rajendra Deva tells us of the help given by the temple to the inhabitants of a famine-stricken village. Even temple jewels were sold to meet the needs of the people. In times of depression the temple authorities freely loosened their purse strings.

In the matter of management the temples were free from petty fights. The village assembly was the supreme authority while the minor details appear to have been looked after by a smaller committee. The accountant of the temple had the heaviest responsibility and he was subjected to constant supervision. Reference to mismanagement and embezzlements are far and few between. From the mismanaged, ill-maintained and despiritualised temples of to-day, one turns with considerable relief to the temples of ancient days.

A skiing trail might well be called a spill way—since it throws so many along the way.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

THE PLACING OF CHILDREN IN FAMILIES

The problem dealt with in the present Report (vols. I & II) has been discussed in the Social Committees of the League since 1934. At that time the Child Welfare Committee planned a survey on the placing of children in families as part of its general enquiry into the treatment of neglected and delinquent minors. As the work proceeded, however, a great deal of valuable material was brought forward by Governments and by private organisations such as the Save the Children International Union. It was found that the question could not be confined to the somewhat limited aspect of the placing of neglected and delinquent children. The Advisory Committee on Social questions therefore decided to treat independently the whole problem of placing in families as a method of child care.

The volumes contain material sent forward by Givernments and Child Welfare Oraganisations, edited and arranged in the light of discussions in the Advisory Committee on Social Questions.

The first volume presents the principles accepted by mdern social service as underlying provisions for child care, the historical development of the use of placing children in families, characteristic features of the different systems employed in various parts of the world, and the organisation of social services to direct "placing".

The Report defines the principles from which modern practice in social welfare proceeds. Training for ordinary life has become the dominant idea in child care.

"The natural and normal place for a child's upbringing is with his own parents in his own home. Modern social practice concentrates in its major efforts upon measures calculated to conserve the home for the child. Hence, when it unfortunately happens that for some sufficient reason a child must be cared for away from his own home, the reasonable view is that the best substitute for his own home would be another family resembling as much as possible what his own home should have been. Moreover, if we agree that the chief concern of child care is to equip the child to function successfully in a normal community where people ordinarily live in families, it is reasonable to suppose that this training could best be given in such a community and in such a family home, rather than in the more artificial circumstances of institutional life. From such considerations, the belief in family foster-care has steadily gained ground in recent times."

Volume II describes the various systems of placing children in families that are now employed in different parts of the world. Precedents are found for the modern practice of finding homes for orphaned or dependent children in Bohemia in the 15th Century; while in Finland and the territory that is now Belgium, this practice was followed in the 17th and 18th centuries. Denmark, France, Switzerland and Sweden have been applying placing systems for more than a hundred years. In Switzerland the principle of family placing has been applied since the Reformation. Chile was the first country in the New World to adopt the system having established the boarding-out of dependent children in 1853.

The Report describes the present practice in the following countries: Union of South Africa, Argentine Republic, Belgium, Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Poland Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Sweden, United Kingdom and U. S. S. R.

Man And The Universe

WHERE THEOSOPHY AND SCIENCE MEET, A STIMULUS TO MODERN THOUGHT. PART I—NATURE FROM MACROCOSM. TO MICROCOSM PART—II MAN FROM ATOM TO MAN. EDITED BY D. D. KANGA, M.A., I.E.S. (RETIRED), AND PUBLISHED BY THE ADYAR LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, ADYAR MADRAS. PRICE RS. 3-12.

The world is at the parting of the ways. It has to make a choice between physical force and moral force, between mental slavery and freedom of thought. Ideas rule the world. What we think, feel and desire and how we act depend upon our outlook on the nature of ourselves and the Universe. The wider and deeper our outlook, the more correct our perspective and evaluation of life's events and consequently the more rational our living. The two books under review, as the sub-titic indicates, stimulate our thinking and give that deeper knowledge and understanding of the laws of life and consequently help us to make a choice between brute force and rational living.

Though the Universe we live in often vaguely mentioned in our conversation, few of us have a clear notion of the full significance of the word. And fewer still have a clear notion of what we ourselves really are. The answers to the questions of How and Why and Where and Whither which we get from orthodox religion do not appeal to our reason and satisfy our intellect. Nor is modern science able to give a satisfactory solution of these problems because of its limitations. The books under review go a great way to satisfy our cravings in that direction inasmuch as they help us to understand our own constitution and that of the Universe, clarify many of our difficulties, remove our doubts, and make the horizon of our vision broader and wider, as they unfold before our eyes the great drama of Creation and Evolution. It is only when man "transcends the narrow limitations of sense and transfers his consciousness into the region of Noumena, the sphere of Primal causes" that he comes in contact with reality and then he begins to realise that this physical world is not the only world in which he lives and moves and has his being but there are other subtler worlds besides. Ancient Wisdom, which is more popularly known as Theosophy, offers a reasonable explanation and points out a plausible method by which man can drive into the secrets of Nature.

There are many striking corroborations of Theosophy by Science; they are given in the last chapter in Part I and are also found in many places in the two parts. The discovery of Istopes of Neon by Besant and Lead Beater and described in their book "Occult Chemistry" at a time when the scientists had no notion of the existence of Isotopes is very striking and goes to indicate tnat the orthodox scientific method is not the only method for the discovery of Truth. Equally striking is the statement made by H. P. Blavatsky so early as 1888 that "Matter was nothing but Crystallized Light" and since corroborated by Sir James Jeans (1930) in "The Mysterious Universe". (p. 77) that "matter being nothing but a sort of congealed radiation." These examples show that the occult method of investigation, which is merely an extension of the scientific method, is worth paying a serious consideration. A special feature of this occult method, as brought out by the different writers of the monographs, is that it develops the faculty of Intuition in man—a method which brings about a change of heart which is so essential to rescue humanity from the shackles of distrust, suspicion and despondency in which it finds itself at present. Now this happens is beautifully brought out in the book.

Part I includes the following monographs. 1. Theosophy and modern Thought; 2. From Macrocosm to Microcosm; 3. Man and the Universe; 4. Geology and The Secret Doctrine Compared; 5. Archaeology; 6. The Meaning of Symbols. a Psychological and Philisophical Survey; 7. Scientific Corroborations of Theosophy.

Whereas Part I shows the involutionary process in Nature, Part II shows the evolution in progress "From Atom to Man" and Part III, which is in the Press, takes us from Humanity to Divinitly—the goal of human life We find the following monographs in Part II under review; 1. Matter and the Atom; 2. Chemistry; 3. Physics (Light, Sound, etc.). 4. Realativity; 5. Modern Mathematical Thought; 6. Evolutionary Biology; the Evolution of Form; and 7. From Mineral to Man. The Introductions to the two parts are worth a study as there is in them no appeal to authority or blind faith but are logical and refreshing, revealing throughout a spirit of sweet reasonableness. The books are artistically produced and beautifully printed and invite one to read them. The subject matter is illustrated by a large number of illuminating diagrams. We cannot have too many books of the kind at such a juncture.

R. D. D.

Ancient India

ANCIENT INDIA (from 900 B.C. to 100 A.D.), Volume I: By Tribhuvandas L. Shah, L.M.S. Published by Shashikant & Co., Baroda; pp. XXXVIII, 386. Price not stated.

Notwithstanding the fact that ancient Indian literature is singularly deficient in works of genuine historiography, our knowledge of India's past has made considerable advance in recent years, thanks to the patient labours and skilful investigations of a multitude of scholars, both Indian and foreign. They have carefully gleaned bits of information of historical or cultural interest and importance from the literary documents of the Brahmans, Buddhists, and Jains; and have supplemented, and often corroborated, them by what is learnt from epigraphic, numismatic, and monumental sources. Thus the main lines of early Indian history has now been fixed with tolerable certainty, although gaps still yawn here and there, and on many a vital point doubts continué to puzzle the learned and the layman alike. The book under review, however, claims to break new ground; it boldly challenges certain theories and even the system of chronology hitherto accepted without hesitancy. Dr. Shah, the author, is a medical practitioner, and it certainly does credit to his perseverance, zeal, and love of historical studies that in the midst of his exacting preoccupations he has been able to produce a work of this bulk and scope. But unhappily it is not marked by critical judgment or scientific accuracy and precision, which one would like to associate with a man of his profession. He has freely made dogmatic and sweeping generalisations; for instance, he asserts at one place that "the eighth century B. C. was superior to the sixth century B. C. in all the branches of life" (p.12). To his mind, the people then lived in an ideal condition, "men were twice as tall as they are now" (p. 17, 29, 231), famines and slavery did not exist (p. 15, 25), "state treasuries were always full to the brim" (p. 35). in short, the land was almost literally flowing with milk and honey. Such a picture may be very agreeable and pleasing to the poet and the patriot, but sober history at any rate does not know of any golden age of perfect happiness and prosperity. Further, Dr. Shah gives undue credence and prominence to legends concerned with religious edification rather than with the narration of plain and unvarnished facts. Indeed, the general reader is at times lost in the maze of the tedious details and stories, which he has cited, and it would have been far better if even in the footnotes he had re-

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MARATHI FICTION

"NYAYA-ANYAYA. (MARATHI) by D. V. Kirtane, published by Navabharat Prakashan Sanstha, 6 Kelewadi, Bombay 4.

This is a collection of short stories, mostly on social subjects, written from time to time by Mr. Kirtane. In present day Indian society, several injustices prevail and in each of his stories the author deals with one or other of these social injustices. The problems dealt with by the author cover a wide range of subjects, such as marriage, unequal treatment of man and woman; money lenders' dishonesty, scandal-mongering, etc. The author's object is to plead for justice and he seems to have done his task tolerably well. The stories are written in simple language and in almost all the stories events that generally take place in day-to-day life are depicted.

S. R. K.

An Indian Year Book

"HINDUSTAN YEAR BOOK AND WHO'S WHO."—1939, published by M. C. Sarkar and Sons, 14 College Square, Calcutta. Price Rs. 1/4.

This reference book, which enters into seventh year of its existence, has come out this year with many additions to its features. It has been brought uptodate with statistical and other items of general interest and gives information about the Munich Pact, Palestine trouble, etc. A new feature amongst others has been included in this book containing articles on European situation. On the whole, the year book is a very handy and useful publication. It is very moderately priced.

A Book For Students

"A GUIDE TO ENGLISH COMPOSITION," Bartley and Bannerjee (Oxford University Press).

This publication, which is primarily intended for students, offers practical help and advice, especially to Indian students in speaking or writing English, which is a foreign language to Indians and in using which Indians are liable to make mistakes.

Pleasant Homes

Art In The Preserve Closet

Nothing sets a lady up half so high as achieving a grand array of home-made jellies and preserves for her pantry shelf. Just listen to any homemaker who has spent a morning canning and does she rave about the colour or the taste of her efforts She does not! She straightway tells you that she did up fourteen glasses of quince jelly and eleven of grape, so it's very easy to see that she has impressed herself by the simple method of counting jars!

IN THE SHADE.

Now we're not such a bad preserver and jelly maker in our own right and we claim that pride in the preserve shelf should be not only numerical but decorative as well. We have a friend who puts us in the shade about that. She dresses up her jelly and preserve glasses by frilling them with coloured Cellophane in place of plain old wax paper—in colours contrasting with the colour of the jelly or preserve; bright green on the deep red of currant or grape jelly, blue on the peach jam and the orange marmalade. And then she does a cut-out job on the seed catalogue, passing pictures of luscious peaches on the glasses containing peach jam, pictures of giant strawberries on the strawberry jam, ripe tomatoes on the tomatoes juice, cucumbers on the pickle

(Continued On Page 52)

Plain white muslin curtains are here given interest by the use of ruffles of a bright striped gingham.

Rearrange The Furniture

Are you a furniture mover? Well, what lady is not! Every so often we all get the urge to see how that table will look over there by the big window or wouldn't it be better to have the sofa go anywhere but where it now is. And all grousing males to the contrary, any home gets a definite lift when the lady of the house starts giving the furniture a lift from here to there (and sometimes back again.)

TURN YOUR SOFA'S BACK.

Why not move furniture with a purpose in summer, providing you don't pick a ninety-five-in-the-shade day to do it. In winter the natural focal point for living room furniture is usually the sunny window or the bookcases; but how about forgetting them in summer? Turn your sofa's back rudely so that it looks out a window instead. If your living room has doors opening on the porch, plan a grouping of furniture—two slip covered chairs and a low table perhaps, facing the open doors. A wide bow-window invites another group for afternoon ice-coffee drinking.

We have a friend (a furniture-mover if ever we knew one) who manages to change the entire atmosphere of her living room by a simple shift of furniture and a summer rug and a few slip covers. In winter a deep wine and blue rug, pale grey curtains, grey and blue furniture and copper lamps and accessories suggest long snug evenings. But, come summer, the rug is rolled up, she adds a pale grey summer rug and slip covers the furniture in canary yellow and deep blue (the sofa blue with grey fringe). Then she does such a magical job of shifting that winter is forgotten and the room announces "Summer's here!"

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Pramilla

The famous Indian

FILM STAR RECOMMENDS OATINE

She says "I have been using Oatine for a long time and I have no hesitation in recommending the Oatine preparations as being delightfully refreshing and skin vitalising creams"

OATINE

CREAM SNOW

REAL QUALITY PRODUCTS

KARNATIC MUSIC

New Edition of Sangraha Chudamani

The Adyar Library Madras has published an old book on Karnatic alias Dakshinadi Music. The book is well printed in beautiful type and is edited by Pandit Subrahmanya Shastri, F.T.S., and Mr. T. R. Shrinivas Ayyangar, B.A.L.T. has written a critical introduction in English. The Editor has taken great pains to present a correct text to the reader and has subjoined a corrigenda for the benefit of the novice.

The editor has brought to light another small work named "The Bahattar Mela Karta" written by one Venkata kavi in Marathi illustrating the 72 scales of Karnatic Music.

The Shuddha Scale of Karnatic music is not the same as that of Bharata and Sharngadeva. Yet Karnatic musicians think that their Shuddha scale is that of Bharata. This anomaly has been rightly pointed out by the learned writer of the introduction in the following words:

"They (recent writers) recognise only the following notes as Shuddha swaras, which when worked out bear the following ratios in an octave: 1, 256|243, 9|8, 4|3, 3|2, 128|8, 27|16 and 2 and they are being followed ever since in Karnatic Music. In doing so they have unconscionably committed the mistake of attributing the characteristics of the Shuddha swaras of Bharata and Sharngadeva to the Shuddha Swaras adopted by them, a position which on the very face of it is absurd. This leads to the anomaly of naming 9|8 as Shuddha Gandhara or Panchashruti Rishabha and 27|16 as Shuddha Nishada or Pancha Shruti Dhawata".

The present system of 72 melakartas is said to have been first introduced into Karnatic Music by Venkatmakhi who lived about 1637 A.D., as mentioned in the introduction. His system is not found in the older works written before Venkatamakhi. Before Venkatamakhi's 72 melas it may be assumed that there was similarity between the Hindustani and the Karnatic systems, as they seem to have come from the same origin. But since the introduction of 72 melas by Venkatamakhi and others the difference between them is greater.

Hindustani music has only ten scales each consisting of Samvadi (i.e. concordant) notes and has rejected the other scales which are not constructed on this principle. The system of Bahattar Mela Karta has included many scales which are not based on this principle of Hindustani Music.

After Venkatamakhi Akalanka wrote Sangeeta Sara Samgraha in Telugu and developed this system, which according to the writer of the introduction is more or less in vogue at the present time in the South.

The introduction says that Akalanka mentions 24 shrutis with their names as against Bharat's 22. This supports my theory of Shrutis, namely that there are naturally 24 shrutis in an octave and that Bharata has omitted 2 shrutis, viz. one immediately after Shadja and the other immediately after Panchama as they were discordant. I have explained this at sufficient length and with proofs conclusive in my lecture "The Twenty-two Shrutis of Indian Music" delivered before the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1931 and subsequently published by "Oriental Book Agency", Poona. The learned writer of the introduction says that even Venkatamakhi who championed the cause of 22 shrutis in an octave himself makes mention of 24 shrutis.

In his introduction Mr. S. Ayangar says "The Madhya Grama prevalent in ancient times had for its Panchama the ratio 40|27 while it resembled the Sadja Grama in every other respect. The Panchama of that Grama will be recognised only as a Teevratama Madhyama in modern times. This in a way affords scope for considering the Pratimadhyama as having had its sanction in ancient usage." But this does not seem to be the opinion of Bharata, according to whom the Panchama in both the Gramas is the same as stated by Matanga: "Panchamastavad gramadwaystho loke prasiddhah."

As regards the text, it is necessary to make a few remarks in brief. In the opening chapter the author Govinda introduces a conversation between Indra and Brahma, in which the latter gives advice that music should be studied from his son Bharata and others; and among other things gives the measurements to prepare the stage, and also gives the definition of Sutradhara. In the second chapter he makes a few remarks on Sama-gava and speaks of Shruti. In the third after naming the sub-divisions of each note in the natural scale according to his system, he gives various kinds of notes and an account of 72 scales with the names of Ragas composed from those scales. At the end of the book he has given songs composed on the 72 Melas and Ragas belonging to them with notations. So much for the "Sangraha Chudamani."

As regards the second book published in the edition, entitled "The Bahattar Melakarta" of Venkata. Kavi, the author has composed short songs in Marathi on the same 72 scales with notations. The author "Sangraha Chudamani" has used the Indian notation in Devnagari letters such as Sa, Ri, Ga etc. in his book. But "Venkat Kavi," the author of "Bahattar Mela Karta", has used the same by adopting English letters .No reason is given either by the author or the editor for adopting this course. The Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad would do well to take notice of this work as it is unknown in Maharasthra.

As regards the edition of the book, I am glad that the editor Pandit Subramhanya Shastri, has added a very useful alphabetical list of all ragas with the notes in ascent and descent used in each raga, at the end of the book.

Music is a living growing art and if it is to flourish as such the antiquated theories and conventions of Shastra should not be made to preponderate over the art as it is practised by the best artistes to-day. Nor is it an art that anybody can expect to learn from books. Books can only teach theory; and as such I am of opinion that the book will not only be useful to the students of Karnatic Music, but it will also give an insight into it to all the inquisitive lovers of music.

In conclusion I must say that the thanks of the public are due to the editor, Pandit Subrahmanya Shastri, the writer of the Introduction, Mr. T. R. Shrinivas Ayyangar, and the authorities of the Adyar Library for publishing a useful book.

M. R. TELANG.

DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S ON CHRISTIAN DUTY

Blashphemy To Back Bombing Of Cities

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The Dean of St. Paul's the Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, discussing, the duty of Christians in war, declared that it was beyond the bounds of tolerable paradox to think that airmain could rain death and destruction on a crowded city and be doing it in a spirit of love.

"It is little short of blasphemy to say that they could do it in the name of Christ," he added.

The Dean was delivering his fourth Warburton lecture, "Some fundamental problems of Christian morals" at Lincoln's Inn Chapel.

He said he was inclined to think that the balance of the argument supported the traditional view of Christianity, and especially Catholic theology, which was stated in its most moderate form, in the 37th Article of Religion: "It is lawful for Christian men, at the commandment of the Magistrate, to wear weapons, and serve in the wars."

Most theologians in the past had gone further and held it a duty to society to assist in just wars or wars of defence.

"This conclusion, even if we agree with it." said the Dean. "does not help us very much, for it is fairly certain that any war that broke out now would be represented on both sides as being a just war and a war of defence.

COMPLICATED ISSUES

"Even in those countries like our own, where news is almost unfettered, the issues are so very complicated, and policy has to be determined by facts which, in their very nature, are bound to be kept secret.

"The average man is simply perplexed and unable to form any rational view of the justice or the injustice of the cause.

"There is one doctrine of many Christian theologians which will sound most unheroic to many people. It is that it is wrong to engage even in a just war unless you are reasonably sure that you will win.

"Yet the reason for this is plain. For the one justification for war, if there is any justification, is that in the circumstances it is the only way open to prevent still greater evil and the triumph of injustice.

"We should be incurring two evils instead of one We should bring upon ourselves the terrible calamity and degradation of war without any reasonable prospect of averting injustice. It is not only imprudent, it is morally wrong to engage in war in which you have not a reasonable prospect of winning.

"We may take it to be true that modern methods of warfare have become so destructive and so unlimited in their effects, and waged on such a scale that no one can say who is likely to win it.

POWER OF PEACE

"It could certainly be argued that the consequences of a world war would be devastating in its loss of life, the destruction of culture and moral standards, and of all the things that make life worth living, and justice would certainly perish.

"If it could be shown that the probable consequence of a war wolud be an increase of injustice rather than suppression, and to degrade permanently even those nations who fought for justice, then the possible cause of war is ended. For it would surely be an absurd paradox to say that that war could be just which had as a result an increased amount of injustice in the world.

"The Christian does not admit that war is inevitable or an inveterate activity of man or that history will always be a chronicle of slaughter.

"The power which makes for peace, in spite of all appearances, is stronger than that which makes for war."

SPORTS RELATIONS BROKEN OFF

Germany And Holland Fall Out

BERLIN, Dec. 8.

This "measure" is a reply to the banning by M. Oud, Lord Mayor of Rotterdam, of the Association football match between German and Dutch teams which was to have been played at Rotterdam on Sunday. M. Oud feared anti-German demonstrations. (F. O. O. C.).

The order applies to all forms of sport, and is regarded as cancelling all fixtures which had already been arranged.

An official commentary is provided by the German News Agency. It states that the order had been made as a reply to the "tendency of influential circles to make sporting matters, which are otherwise respected by the peoples as a bridge between the nations, an excuse for onesided political disputes."

In a book published shortly before the last Olympic Games for the instruction of all German athletes, Herr Kurt Muench, head of the "Reichsdiet," wrote:

"It has been laid down that all athletic associations must receive instruction in politics and philosophy from the 'political organisation' or the Labour Front. Non-political, so-called 'neutral' sportsmen are unthinkable in Hitler's State."

Notice To Advertisers

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Stamp Collectors' Corner

Lima Conference Honoured

(BY MURIEL NISSEN)

Honours in philatelic opportunism go to Peru for a more than timely issue in honour of the Pan-American Conference at Lima. The stamps, printed in London, were on sale in the United States country shortly after the conference opened.

The set consists of six large stamps, three of them for air mail use. The adhesives for regular postage use are the 10 centavos gray-green which pictures Lima's Army Plaza and Palace as they appeared in 1864, the 15c gray presenting Lima's coat of arms in its official colours of red, gold and black, and the 1 sol olive-green showing us the Government Palace of Lima.

The air mail values are arranged as follows: 25c bright. blue pictures the Palace which houses the Ministry of Foreign Relations, the 1.50 sol red-brown illustrates the National Congress Building and the 2 sol. dark gray portrays three men famous in the annals

of these conferences. They are Don Manuel B. Ferreyros, Dr. Jose Gregorio Paz Soldan and Dr. Antonio Arenas. Below each portrait appears the identifying inscription and the date of the Congress with which each man is identified.

There have been eight Pan-American Conferences, three of which were held in Lima. The years in which Peru's capital city played host to these distinguished visitors were 1847, 1868 and 1938.

Ships Pictured

Stamp collectors who have a weakness for ship stamps will be especially interested in the new issue from the Free City of Danzig. It is one of the most interesting and attractive sets in this category we have encountered for some time. The issue is a semi-postal one intended for Winter aid to the needy.

The 5 plus 5 pfenning dark green picture racing sloops, an oil tanker appears on the 10 plus 5pfg red-brown, the ocean liner Columbus is depicted on the 15 plus 10 pfg olive-green, the steamship City of Danzig provides the subject for the 25 plus 10pfg deep blue and the old three masted Peter Von Danzig is honoured on the 40 plus 15pfg in violet-brown.

Constitution Issues Again

The United States Constitution is still receiving philatelic tribute for its one hundred and fiftieth birthday, with Panama being the latest country to accord such honour.

The new series consists of five postage and five air mail values in uniform design. Two ovals appear in the center with New York's Statue of Liberty to the right and the old Cathedral Tower of Panama at the left. Flags of the United States and Panama in natural colour flank the central views. Below the statue and tower are the inscriptions "E Pluribus Unum" and "Pro Mundi Beneficio" (motto of Panama). Each stamp is inscribed "Homenaje a la Constitucion de los Estados Unidos de America". and bears the dates 1787-1937 and 1789-1939.

Values and colours of the frames are: 1 centesimo green, 2c red, 5c blue, 12c olive, 15c ultramarine. The addition of a plane and the words "Correo Aereo" render the remaining values eligible for air mail. These are: 7c gray, 8c ultramarine, 15c maroon, 50c orange and 1 Balboa black.

The center of all values are black with the flags in natural colours of red, white and blue.

French Colony Celebrates

The French colony of Gabon on the west coast of Africa is this year celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of its occupation by the French. A set of four stamps noting the occasion has been issued in the following values and colours; 65 centimes brown, 1 Franc rose-red, 1.50 Fr. deep blue and 2 Fr. purple.

The design, uniform to all denominations, bears a portrait of Captain Bouet Willaumez at the right with a picture of a sailing boat imposed on the coast line of the colony appearing at the left.

Settlements on the Gabon estuary were the beginning of France's great colonial interests in Equatorial Africa. In 1839 Captain (later Admiral) Bouet Willaumez

secured rights to territory on the Gabon for France. The following years saw considerable exploration of the African territory by Europeans, notably H. M. Stanley. The results of these travels aroused interest in the Dark Continent and the French soon extended their territory inland to cover a good-sized portion of central Africa.

Gabon, together with the colonies of Middle Congo and Ubangi-Chari and the Chad territory make up the administrative and philatelic unit known as French Equatorial Africa.

Russian Issue

Russia's newest stamp set is for the purpose of fostering and illustrating the interest of Russian youth in communism. The set is a commemorative one, marking the twentieth anniversary of the Young Communist League in the Soviet Union. The dates 1918 and 1938 appear on each stamp as well as inscriptions denoting the issue's purpose.

The 20 kopecs pictures a young girl parachute jumper, on the 30k a miner is using a drill, the 40k bears a number of motifs showing Russian youth in agriculture, nursing, and seamanship. On the 50k a boy and girl student hold aloft books and the 80k presents a young aviator and a sailor.

Charity Sets

A French charity set in aid of students pictures a nurse and student on a balcony with the Alps providing a very attractive background. The value is 65 centimes plus 60c and the colour is blue-green.

Dutch East Indies has issued a Child Welfare Set with a design picturing a nun caring for a child. Values and colours are: 2 cent, purple, 3-1|2c green, 7-1|2c red-brown, 10c orange and 20c ultramarine.

Stamp Teasers

1. Who was Nikola Tesla and what stamp honours him?
2. On what triangular adhesive will you find a stone bridge?
3. On what stamp do we see a Queen with a group of little African children?
4. A Red Cross acting as the beacon of a lighthouse is shown on what adhesive?
5. An African native beating a drum appears on what stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Mt. Chimborazo is in Ecuador and appears on a stamp of that country issued in 1908.
2. Flags, a Bible and altar provide the subject for an Italian stamp of 1932.
3. Nejd, in 1926, issued a stamp for the first world gathering of Mohammedans.
4. On a French stamp of 1925 you will find a potter examining a vase.
5. A soldier is using a bayonet on a 1931 adhesive of Roumania.

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VIENNA WOMEN ARE DISILLUSIONED

Lurid Light On Conditions Of Life Under Nazi Raj

(BY MAUD DAWSON).

It is not inappropriate to keep in our minds what Fascism means to women apart from the war it brings in its train.

A letter from a housewife in Vienna gives a vivid picture of disillusion brought by German Fascism.

"Our household money," she writes, "retains only a third of its former value. In spite of the official 'price-stop' decree the authorities increase the prices themselves.

"Every week the central department for fruit and vegetable consumption—everything has been centralised—fixes the prices officially. All vegetables and fruit prices are, according to these official statements, 30 to 500 per cent. higher. Biloerries, for example, which are picked in enormous quantities in Austria, cost formerly at the most 60 groschen per kilo. To-day the official price is 1.24 marks, which equals 186 groschen—an increase of 200 per cent.

"Not only are prices prohibitive but markets are empty. All fruit and vegetables are sent to canning factories. Women cannot buy the goods they need. These conditions lead to daily rows in the markets.

"My neighbour, mother of a four-year-old girl, did not return from the market one day. When her husband came home he was informed that she had been taken from the market by a Storm Trooper.

"He ran to the police, and was told that his wife would be kept for six months in order to be "educated" in National Socialism. He was "provided" with an 18-year-old girl from the "League of German Girls" to look after his household and the child.

"If We Protest, We Are Looked Up"

"If we protest we are locked up, but still the women went their opinions.

"But it is the war preparations which shake women most. They began immediately after the plebiscite and were increased enormously after May 21.

"Workers who were commanded to dig trenches on the Czech frontier refused. They said they had been promised peace and this was war. Their leaders were shot.

"The forcible transportation of married men has infuriated the women. In the beginning there were wild scenes at the departure of every trainload of compulsory labourers which left the station.

"Women threw themselves in front of trains, revolutionary songs were sung.

"Now relatives are no longer allowed on the station, though still they follow as far as they are permitted, and some determined ones get through.

"I accompanied a friend, who was bidding farewell to her ex-civil servant husband, who, like many others was being forced to do heavy manual work. Even, 60-year-old men have to go and do this forced labour and I saw two I knew, a printer of 58 and another silver-haired ex-civil servant of 60.

"The train had also 15 trucks full of girls, young, weak and pale creatures. They had been 'engaged' for a munition factory in Brandenburg.

"Farewell scenes between relatives who had managed to break through and these poor souls were tragic.

"'A young man stood next to me, tears streaming down his face. 'We were to get married next week,' he sobbed. An old mother, pale as death, clung mutely to her son's hand. Only when the train began to move did her self-control break and she ran after it screaming.

"Letters from these forced labourers are heartbreaking. One of them writes: 'If only I could once get enough to eat.' Another says: 'We have to work 12 hours a day. Overtime is not paid for. Our food consists of the following: Morning ½ litre black coffee without bread; midday, soup, meat, dried fruit with bread; nothing during the afternoon; evening. black coffee with bread.'

"There are no young men to be seen except Storm Troopers.

"Excursion places around Vienna which used to be full on Sundays of streams of excursionists are empty.

"Large banners which have been fixed to every village entrance saying: 'Jews not wanted' are unnecessary; none come anyhow. neither Jews nor Aryans.

"Even those who were fooled by propaganda are becoming bitterly disillusioned. They realise now that their 'liberation' was nothing but a means of making them a stepping stone to further aggression."

A Page For Women

Beauty And You

Women Should Always Look Their Best

Recently at a session of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of America, women were urged to keep physically, emotionally and metnally fit to hold their jobs and to keep step with current events, fashions and beauty so they could make good in their jobs.

How many business men and employers must have applauded such advice? For it is the common belief that women should not be in business because they "cannot take it!"

It is true that commercial or professional life is far more exacting than home life for women because it demands that a woman be unusually patient, have great reserve of strength, be tactful, alert, and as unprejudiced and unbiased as her male colleagues pride themselves in being!

But only a few years of woman's emancipation from the home have elapsed and I am sorry to say that only the more progressive females have learned how to handle themselves in the world of greater activity! That all who are engaged in earning money in business, or in a profession, soon see the necessity for keeping healthy, well dressed and nicely groomed is only to be expected.

Good Presence Always Important

So frequently in business, a woman has only one chance to make a good impression. Only one interview is required to accept or reject an applicant for a job. Once a job is secured it is up to the woman to meet all the competition of her new environment and that means not only the "brains" which surround her, but also the beauty of other women she meets in the business world.

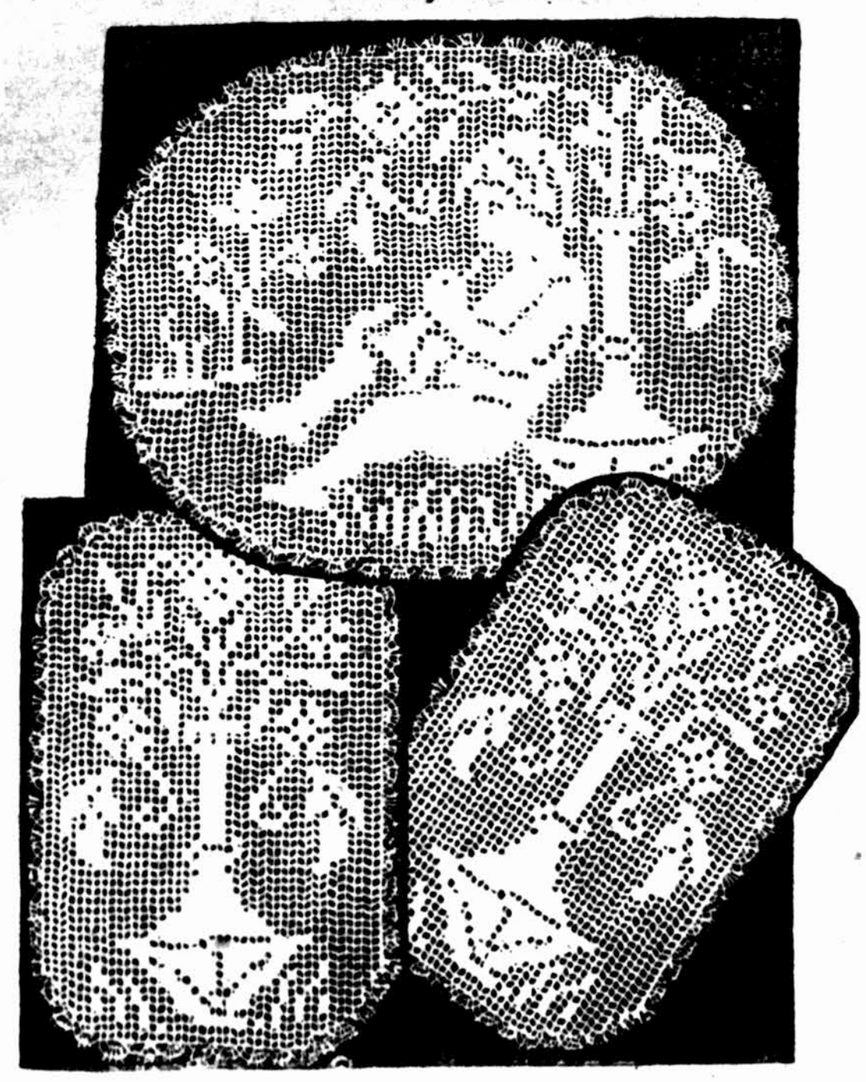
So much depends upon a good presence. For a good presence is conducive to confidence, trust,

Plainness No Handicap

Many a woman has muffed her career by placing too much importance on knowledge, and too little importance on an attractive appearance and personality. A happy medium must be obtained and sustained if you wish to be successful in a highly competitive world.

(COPRIGHT)

Lovely Buffet Set



... buffet set, will add interest to your room. You will be proud to hand this buffet set down to your children. The centre piece may be made to measure 12 1|2 by 16 inches and each end piece 8 by 12 1|2 inches. This set also would be attractive when used as a chair set or as individual doilies.

(Continued from column 4.)

quite unconsiously developed her personality. It was at a school dance that Minoo, her-groom-to-be, met her.

"When I first looked into Shireen's beautiful eyes", Minoo told me, "I knew I had to marry her. She's the most gorgeous creature in the world"!

What Minoo had really seen in Shireen's eyes was a person of charm and depth of character. She had made the most of herself. Her grooming was meticulous and she selected her clothes with great care. And she certainly had done a lot with that plain little face which the Creator had given her. But that wasn't all. She had let her grand sense of humour (often an Ugly Duckling's compensation!) carry her through life with colours! She lived happily, kept herself busy and proved to all the ugly ducklings that not being beautiful is no handcap if you face facts. For Shireen got her man, and a mighty nice man at that!

(COPRIGHT)

An Ugly Duckling Gets Her Man

"I can't understand it", wailed a stupid mother to me, "Shireen is so plain and her two sisters are so beautiful! I only hope some man will see something in her and marry her. I'll have no trouble getting the other two married but Shireen is going to be a problem".

Shireen heard her mother and she just laughed. "It's too bad I am so plain", she said, "and if no man will marry me when I grow up I'll be a nurse!" Shireen was fifteen then.

Five years later I saw Shireen again Her mother had written that Shireen was to be married and her two pretty sisters (still not married!) were to attend her. I was amazed at this turn of events.

When I stepped off the train there was Shireen with frank lovely eyes smiling me a welcome. Her rather angular figure was becomingly attired in a simply embroidered saree and her long straight black hair had been cut and waved. Now short curls hailed her plain face giving it the most fascinating piquant expression.

From that first moment it was fun to be with Shireen, to listen to her wedding plans, to meet her young friends and to watch her easy, delightful poise. "The Ugly Duckling's certainly made good", I murmered, and was curious to know what she had done during those five intervening years.

Plainness no handicap.

It seems that at an early age Shireen realised that beaux and parties and indulgence of whims were not going to be hers easily, because she lacked the beauty her sisters had, so she struck out for a life of her own and went to college. There she concentrated on school affairs as ardently as on her studies and soon won an enviable place in the hearts of her classmates. Not expecting much from life without effort she matured into an unselfish, thoughtful person and through study,

(Continued in col. 2)

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Our Short Story

A Perfect Magazine Story

By JOY

She was young, and she was pretty. Twenty-three years old with a golden-brown skin, dark flashing eyes, a mass of raven-black curls clinging to a small, shapely head, a rather boyish figure, and an impudent tip-tilted nose. She was clad in smart, white trousers, a white coat with brass buttons and a peaked cap which failed to hide her curls.

Gaily she ran into her mother's room. "Give me a kiss, mums, I'm off!"

At the look in her mother's eyes she stopped "Why! mums, what's wrong?"

"Must you wear such clothes, Gool? You look like a silly, effeminate boy!"

"Oh! Darling, here I am going out into the big, wide world to earn my living, and all you can think of saying is that I look ugly! Have a heart, mums, have a heart!"

"You haven't answered my question, Gool."

"Of course, I must. What else can I wear? Did you ever hear of a taxi-driver in a georgette sari?"

"That is another silly thing that I do not understand. Your father is a leading lawyer in town, he can give you anything you want. And yet, you go about the streets of Bombay driving a taxi!"

"And why not a taxi? It is honest work, isn't it? Haven't you and Dad told me, times out of number, that one must not be ashamed of doing any work, as long as it is honest?"

"But this, Gool, is so senseless, so needless, so. . . ."

"Please, don't let's quarrel, darling! Cheerio!" Gool kissed her mother and ran out of the room.

"No sense of proportion, that's what it is!" Said her mother, but to an empty room.

* * * *

"Taxi, Sir?"

The tall young man looked up. His eyes lit up as he saw the taxi-driver's bright young face.

"Right oh!" Said he and got in beside her.

"Office, Sir?"

"Oh! No,. . .no. I'm on holiday to-day. Drive me into the country, will you, please?"

"Country? Whereabouts, Sir?"

"Oh! Anywhere, Malad side will do, I think, don't you?"

"Whatever you say, Sir."

Silence then, broken only by the hum of the powerful machine, she steered so expertly through the traffic of Bombay.

"Er. . . Excuse me, but do you like this kind of work?"

"As much as most people like the work by which they earn their living, Sir."

"Do you earn a good living this way?"

"Oh! Yes, Sir. Very good."

"Well, I thought that taxi-drivers were a hard-hit class of people, but it appears that I was mistaken."

"Quite right, Sir. Taxi-drivers as a class are very poor. I am an exception. I am by way of being a novelty. The only female taxi-driver in Bombay is in great demand, I assure you, Sir."

"With Purdah Bibis, I suppose."

"Yes Sir. And with rich young gentlemen. They tip me very handsomely."

"Oh! Indeed! And don't they ever give you any er. . . trouble?"

"No, Sir, not much. I know how to choose my gentlemen."

"But are you allowed to choose?"

"By law, no. But the other taxi-drivers are very considerate. They always help me out of awkward situations."

"I see."

A great, big pause, which the passenger devoted to studying his driver's lovely, expressive face.

Then, as if he had definitely made up his mind about something he said: "But you did not always intend to be a taxi-driver, did you?"

"Certainly not, Sir. I was trained for the teaching profession."

"Well?"

"I did teach for a year."

He waited for more but it did come. So he asked: "You do not like teaching?"

"Oh! I love it!"

"Then, why?"

"Oh! It is a sad story, Sir. I'm sure you do not want to spoil your holiday. . . ."

"I would like to hear it."

"Well Sir it is an impossible profession! All teachers are under-paid and bullied, and looked down upon. I didn't mind that so much as the fact that the whole darned thing is ruled by old fogies, who are only out to make money. Every year young teachers enter the profession with high ideals, and great enthusiasm to uphold those ideals. But what happens? They are either kicked out of the profession, or they are crushed and beaten until they have forgotten the very meaning of the words—education and culture; until they have ceased to be teachers, and become mere coaching machines. I refused to be crushed, so I was kicked out."

"What reasons?"

"Oh! My sins, Sir, are manifold. To mention just one or two. . . I was asked to give pass marks to two superlatively dull girls, just because their uncle happened to be a member of the school committee. I refused. I once mentioned at a staff meeting that it was criminal to let young girls sit on backless benches for hours together. I also. . . . Oh, well, it is a very long list, Sir. I will write it all out one day and you can read it at your leisure."

"Thank you."

A few furlongs were traversed in silence.

Then: "Was taxi-driving the only alternative to teaching?"

"I couldn't think of anything else, Sir. Can you?"

"Well, Yes. What about marriage?"

The taxi-driver gave her passenger a quick look.

"Then, with a slight shrug of the shoulders, she said: "There must be somebody to marry with."

"Don't tell me you haven't. . ."

"Oh! Yes, I have had proposals of sorts. But I don't mean to marry, unless I fall in love."

"And haven't you ever been in love?"

Unconsciously she lessened the pressure on the accelerator as she said slowly: "Yes, I was. Eight years ago. I was a clumsy, young college girl of fifteen, and he was a handsome young 'Varsity cricketer of nineteen. When he smiled at me, my heart used to melt. There wasn't much between us. We just used to hold hands, and talk a great deal. And I used to have wonderful dreams, and make a lot of ambitious plans."

"What happened?"

"He went to England for higher studies. He did not even ask me to write to him. After he left, I cried my heart out for him."

"Oh! You poor child!"

"Don't worry, Sir I've quite got over it. Remember it happened eight years ago."

"The young fool, not to have. . . . Are you sure you got over it? Suppose he were to come back, and ask you on his bended knee to marry him, wouldn't you?" He waited anxiously for the reply.

"I. . . . I don't know. Perhaps, Sir, if he. . . ."

"Oh! Gool, for heaven's sake stop sir-ing me. And tell me, will you marry me? I own I was the world's prize idiot in those days. But to-day, darling, I've come to my senses. I've travelled far and wide, but never have I met a sweeter girl than you."

"Who is proposing, Sir? Is it the prosperous, young business man who has been using my taxi so regularly for the last week, or is it my long-lost college pal?"

"Both, sweetheart, both."

"To the prosperous young taxi-user I say: Thank you, Sir. I accept your highly gratifying offer with the greatest pleasure in the world. To my college pal: Oh! Pesi, you old humbug you know I will."

"You sweet, precious darling!"

Tender silence reigned in the now slow-moving taxi. It was broken by a sweet, clear laugh. Gool's beautiful laugh.

"Let's share the joke, darling." Said Pesi.

"I was only thinking, Isn't this like a perfect magazine-story? The poor, troubled heroine, at last, gets her reward in the shape of a young, prosperous, handsome husband."

"And what about the deserving hero? Isn't he to get a reward?"

"Do you dare to imply, Sir, that the lovely heroine's fair hand in marriage is not reward enough for the likes of you?"

"That will take some time. I want my reward now. This very minute. I mean to take it whatever happens."

"Oh! Pesi, you'll spoil the perfect magazine-story!"

"I don't care. That's the author's business, not mine. Now then, my reward."

He bent down, and kissed her, full and hard, on her fresh young lips.

It says much for Gool's skill in driving that she was able to stop the car neatly at one side at the road, even under the onslaught of Pesi's kisses.

After awhile the taxi was expertly backed. It moved gaily on towards Bombay; carrying Gool and Pesi to the customary happy ending of a perfect story. As they neared Bombay the metre showed Rs. 15-6 as. But nobody took any notice of that. Both of them were too busy, looking at each other, and contemplating the rosy future.

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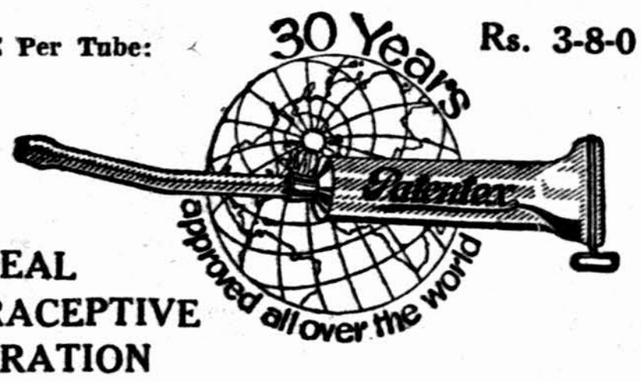

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Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR RE-ORGANISATION OF CRICKET IN BOMBAY

(By J. C. MAITRA)

We have just been reminded by the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament Committee that they are still alive and kicking. Although they function actually once in a year, they are perhaps, the most powerful sporting organisation in the country. There is no other tournament in the whole of India which creates as much interest and enthusiasm among the sporting public as the Cricket Carnival of Bombay. Still it is sad to think that its basis is all wrong. It fans the fire of communalism among all its votaries and retards the progresss of nationalism in the country. Whatever good it may have done in the past in whipping up interest in the game and contributing towards its improvement, it is now absolutely out of date, because it is against the spirit of the times.

CONDEMNED ALL ROUND

I am not alone in denouncing this form of competition. Most of the national leaders and congress Ministers have advised its abandonment. Unfortunately for our country the people, who are ruling cricket in this Presidency, are so staunchly wedded to this Communal Tournament that they find it impossible to break through its tentacles. During the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-33, there was a welcome stoppage. I had every hope that the Quadrangular would be buried for ever. But the suspension of the movement brought about its revival and now it is as strongly entrenched as ever before. Heaven alone knows how long it will survive!

EARLY SESSION

The Pentangular Committee has just announced the Draw and the dates of its next session. They stand as follows:—

Hindus v. Europeans—November 11, 12 and 13.

The Rest v. Mahomedans—November 14, 15 and 16.

Parsis v. winners of the first match—November 18, 19 and 20.

Final Match—November 22, 23-24 and 25.

As will be seen from the above, the season has been advanced by more than a fortnight from last year. The obvious reason is that the M.C.C. will pay a visit to this City in December. According to past traditions and present circumstances this may be called an excellent arrangement. The Pentangular will raise the enthusiasm of the cricket fans to fever heat and the Test match will bring about the climax. The intervening days will give people sufficient respite to get over their physical tiredness and gain fresh momentum for playing and watching the tourists' matches. I freely concede that the immediate purpose of these matches will be admirably served by the above arrangement of dates.

SUITABLE TIME

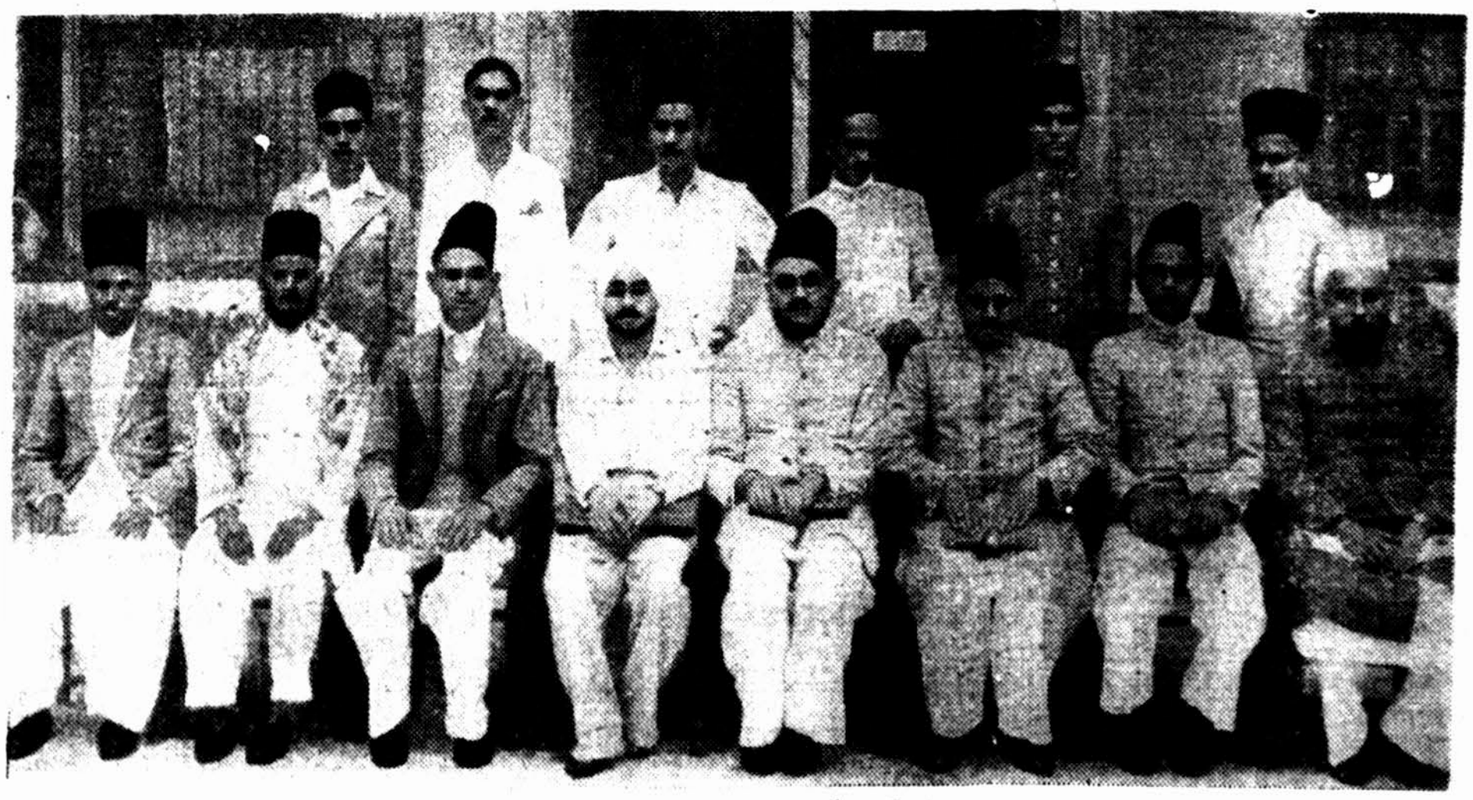
I am, however, concerned with things of greater moment not only to this city but the whole of India. I am definitely of the opinion that the above arrangement is not the best for either of them. There are many prominent cricketers in Bombay who feel that the season closes too early and abruptly. From recent experiences it has been found that serious cricket cannot be begun till September. Then October is more or less an off month due to its oppressive heat. It is really in November that players begin their training in right earnest. Now if we finish up the most important cricket festival by November, we give our players very little chance to reach the top of their forms. Bombay's support to it in comparison with that of the rest of India?

RE-ORGANISATION OF WEEK-END MATCHES

Now turning to further organisation of Bombay's cricket, I have stated times without number that the present week-end matches should be placed on a more scientific and better competitive footing. Friendly matches do not and cannot evoke the same amount of enthusiasm among the players and the spectators as a tournament engagement. It is particularly due to this lack of interest that Bombay's cricket has fallen off. It may be argued that the game had prospered in the old days, despite the fact that there were no such tournaments to excite their interest. The reason was that the number of clubs and players were few and in consequence the play they had in their own way without caring for the best interests of the game as a whole. All that they want is their own tournament. Let them have it by all means. Only the time and the duration of it will have to be fixed. It must be arranged in such a way that it should not clash with the Club League. If the cricket season is properly demarcated and the dates for each tournament are judiciously fixed as is being done elsewhere, I do not see any reason why all the tournaments should not be conducted smoothly. What is wanted is initiative and enterprise in the matter. If we stick to the old groove, we will never be able to advance. We must move with the times. An early call to march on is now imperative and urgent.

A BOARD OF UMPIRES

It is a matter of satisfaction to all that the Bombay Cricket Association has at last realised the importance of having trained umpires for supervising their matches. For a long time umpiring of first class matches in Bombay has been scandalous. I had to say some hard things about them at times. The last Pentangular presented the problem into bold relief among the public. The Managing Committee of the B.C.A. has now appointed a Board of Umpires with the sole object of providing good and efficient umpires. The Board will certify, register and appoint them after proper training and examination. It is noteworthy that they will be medically examined as to their physical fitness, so that bat-blind or stone-deaf umpires would be a relic of the past. I am also glad that professional umpires will be entertained by the B.C.A. If carefully organised local cricket will immensely benefit by this expert supervision of the games. Bad umpiring and good play can go ill together.



"Id" Social Gathering of Students of Unani Medical College, Princess Building, near J. J. Hospital.

To some the pre-Christmas days may appear the most suitable season for the Pentangular. But considering another factor—the Ranji Trophy—January should be, to my mind, the most opportune and fitting time for the climax.

CLAIMS OF RANJI TROPHY

I feel that if the Inter-Provincial Tournament is played through before the Pentangular, even Bombay would accord it a fair support. To play any tournament in this City after the great Carnival is like flogging a dead horse. All interest in cricket dies down after it. That is natural after such a sumptuous feast. The Board of Control and all those interested in the successful running of the Ranji Trophy should consider this aspect of the question very carefully. It may be that the All-India Championships may find support elsewhere even after the Pentangular. But do I really need to stress the importance of

ARRANGEMENT OF SEASON AND TOURNAMENTS

This can be done very easily. But there is nobody in the Bombay Cricket Association to-day who is willing to shoulder the responsibility. A sort of a lame excuse was once offered to me that the "Times of India" Shield presents a great difficulty in launching the Club League. I could not agree with it. Surely the office clubs are not so unreasonable that they would have everything between them were more or less of a competitive character. Now with a large number of clubs and with a varied degrees of strength this has become almost impossible. Most people in the know of things agree that the time has come—in fact it is overdue—when these clubs should be classified according to their strength and League Tournaments should be started on the English County matches system.

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Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY

CHEAP RAIL TICKETS FOR ALL CLASSES

for visitors to the Indian National Congress at TRIPURI (Madan Mahal).

Concession Return Tickets at one and one-half single journey fares over the G.I.P. Railway will be issued from 28th February to 12th March, 1939, both days inclusive for ALL Classes from ALL stations on the G.I.P. Railway, (excluding Dhond-Baramati, Pachora-Jamner, Pulgaon-Arvi, Central Provinces and Dharwa-Pusad Railways; tickets from stations on these lines to Madan Mahal will be issued at 2 single journey fares over the feeder Railways and at 1-1|2 fares over the G.I.P. Railway) and via to Madan Mahal which is the rail-head for the Congress site, and will be available for completion of return journey upto 24th March, 1939.

Full particulars can be obtained.

from ANY G. I. P. STATION MASTER
or
THE INFORMATION BUREAU, V. T., BOMBAY.

10504.

SHIVRATRI DAY FATALITY

Youth Drowned While Bathing In Banganga Tank

BOMBAY, Saturday.

While an 18-year old boy was bathing in the Banganga tank along with his father yesterday, he disappeared suddenly in the tank and died.

It was stated by the deceased's step-father at the inquest on Sarjerao Dyanod Dhamal (18), residing at Dhobi Talao, that yesterday being Mahashivratri, the deceased went to the Banganga Tank at Walkeshwar for a bath.

Witness was at some distance from the spot where he was bathing. The premises were overcrowded. The deceased did not come out for a long time. Fearing that the deceased had been drowned witness dived in the tank 6 or 7 times and finally he managed to catch a human body and brought it out. It was the body of the deceased.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

CRISIS WILL NOT AFFECT WARDHA SCHEME

The first instalment of a report of a conversational meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and some delegates who had come to Wardha to study the Wardha Scheme of education is recounted in the columns of "Harijan".

"What will happen to the scheme of basic education if the Congress policy changes as a result of the recent presidential election?" This question was put to Gandhiji by a delegate.

To which Gandhiji replied that it was a misplaced fear.

A change in the Congress policy was not going to touch the Wardha Scheme. "It will affect, if it at all does, higher politics only."

To another question Gandhiji said, "Although schemes for industrialisation of the country might be put forth, the goal that the Congress has set before it to-day, is not industrialisation of the country. Its goal is, according to a resolution passed by the National Congress at Bombay, revival of village industries. You cannot have mass awakening through any elaborate scheme of industrialisation that you may put before the kisans. It would not add a farthing to their income by the A.I.S.A. and A.I.V.I.A. will put lakhs into their pockets within the course of a year.

Whatever happens to the Working Committee or the Ministries, personally I do not sense any danger to the constructive activities of the Congress. Although started by the Congress, they have been having an autonomous existence for a long time, and have fully proved their worth. Basic education is an offshoot of these. Education ministers may change but this will remain.

Therefore those interested in basic education should not worry themselves about Congress politics. The new scheme of education will live or die by its own merits or want of them."

Other questions put and answered included educating the mind through the hands and other problems connected with the Wardha scheme education.—A. P.

PERSUASION PROVES USELESS

Seamen Insist On Getting Demands

BOMBAY, Saturday.

More than 50 seamen working on s.s. "Cilicio" of the Anchor Line refused yesterday to sign on until the demand of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, to employ them by rotation, was conceded to by employers.

All persuasion on the part of the officers of the ship requesting the crew to sign on was completely frustrated.

A meeting of the seamen was held in the Port Trust Garden near Ballard Pier this morning. It was unanimously decided that no seamen should seek employment on ships until the demand was conceded. The meeting also resolved to continue day and night picketing at the companies office and all dock gates.

So far the picketing has been very effective. The agents of the P. and O. and B. I. Lines are running from seamen's club to club to pick up men. But their attempts have been frustrated as they could not get even a single seaman.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Dinkar Desai and Monteiro exhorting the workers to continue the struggle.

The King at the Buckingham palace received in audience Lieutenant Col. G. P. Vanier on his appointment as Canadian Minister in Paris

Rain Mars Play In Fourth Test

England All Out For 215: Hutton Making 92

JOHANNESBURG Feb. 18.

The Fourth Test match between England and South Africa commenced to-day in the presence of 4,000 spectators. The attendance was increasing steadily. The weather was showery and the wicket looked very fast. Hammond won the toss for the fourth time.

England Team:—Hutton, Gibb Paynter, Hammond, Ames, Valentine, Edrich, Verity, Farnes, Goddard and Wilkinson.

Hutton and Gibb opened for England and were batting with seven scores each respectively, with the total 14 for nil when rain stopped play.

On resumption after lunch the attendance had increased to 15,000. A shower caused stoppage of play for half an hour, at 96 for one wicket. Then Paynter in trying to cut an outswinger the first ball of the second over after resumption, off Langton, edged it and gave a catch in the second slip to Newson (96/2/40.) Paynter batted for 79 minutes and hit two fours. Hammond who replaced Paynter at the wicket was out for the addition of three runs when Newson brought off a one-handed catch at silly mid-on practically from the ground, off an inswinger from Gordon, which rose sharply and struck the shoulder of the bat (99/3/1).

HUTTON'S 1000 OF SEASON.

Ames who now joined Hutton made a fine start coverdriving the first three balls from Langton which overpitched. Onehundred of the innings was signalled in exactly two hours Hutton reached his individual 50 in 132 minutes. when he had gathered 49 Hutton completed his thousand of the season.

The bowlers had slight difficulty in finding a foothold and batsmen sometimes slipped while running. the bowling was very steady and the fielding magnificent, particularly that of Melville.

Then Ames was clean bowled by Langton with a yorker for 34 (159/4/34)

During his stay of 54 minutes Ames made a few chance shots over the heads of the slips.

At tea the score stood at 159 for four, with Hutton not out with 75.

England were all out for 215 (Hutton 92 Langton five for 59)

Hutton in his stay of 202 minutes gave no chance and hit seven fours.

South Africa eleven made nought at the close of play.—Reuter.

SUBHAS' BIHAR PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

Mr. Subhas Bose arrived here this morning from Wardha. He had slight fever last night. but this morning he was quite well.

He will start on his Bihar tour to-night if there would be no further rise in his temperature, and will be visiting Hajipur on February 18 and Muzaffarpur on the 19th.

Committees formed at these places for the reception of the Congress President have been wired by Mr. Bose not to organise processions or other elaborate programme for his reception as he is weak in health and would be unable to bear the strain of any strenuous programme.

LEADERS ARRIVING IN WARDHA

Reception To Mrs. Pandit

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 18.

The Hon. Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, United Provinces to-day visited Mahilashram.

Addressing the inmates she asked them to preserve their culture. She exhorted them to realise their greater responsibilities and get equipped for discharging them.

It is understood Mr. Bhulabhai Desai is arriving here this evening. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Moulana Azad will arrive here to-morrow while others including Sardar Patel and Acharya Kripalani will arrive on Monday morning for discussions on the present situation.

Pandit Jawaharlal is expected on 20th evening.

The Hon. Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit is being given a reception on Tuesday at 6 p.m., when she will address a mass meeting on the present political situation. After this she will leave for Lucknow by the night passenger train.—A. P

BHULABHAI SEES MAHATMA

WARDHA Feb. 18

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai arrived here by the Grand Trunk express this evening, and drove straight to Shegaon for seeing Gandhiji. He will be returning to-night after preliminary talks. It is reliably understood that signatories supporting Dr. Pattabhi's claim are meeting for discussing the present issue informally on February 20 morning—A P.

SARDAR AND KRIPALANI LEAVE FOR WARDHA

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripalani left for Wardha by the Calcutta Mail on Saturday to attend the Conference of prominent members of the Working Committee which is to come off on the 20th inst. as also to attend the sitting of Working Committee, which commences on the 22nd instant.

JAWAHARLAL LEAVING FOR ALLAHABAD

LUCKNOW, Feb. 18.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who arrived here this morning from Ludhiana, after presiding over the All-India States' People's Conference, is leaving for Allahabad to-night with Mr. S. D. Upadhyaya, his private secretary.—United Press.

MRS. MUNSHI LEAVES FOR LIMBDI STATE

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi left for Limbdi State on Saturday night to attend the Praja Parishad to be held there.

AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL RESULT

Ireland Lost To England

LONDON: Feb. 18.

At Belfast, in Amateur International, Ireland lost to England by one goal to nil.—Reuter.

500 Women Take Out Procession

Domestic Goods Attached Under Distress Warrants

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: Feb. 18.

The State have handed over about 25 political prisoners to the Agency Jail here.

The Parishad's well-known worker, Mr. Becharwala Vadher, was sentenced also to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 to-day.

The State Police raided and confiscated some goods to-day in the Azad Chowk. The Agency Mounted and State Police were on the scene where women numbering about 500 moved in a procession and dispersed at Kotharia Gate. The Chowks were also watered and surrounded by the Police. Last night the Sarmukhtyar, Prabhudas, was arrested after which it is reported, Babubsai Parekh was declared as Sarmukhtyar.

In all ten volunteers, including Vallabhbhai Patel of Palitana were arrested.

The Police have arrested four persons at Durbargadh for picketing, including Mr. Bhanubhai Dave, the 48th Dictator and ten others at a meeting.

48TH DICTATOR ARRESTED

The Agency authorities have agreed to accommodate the State politicals.

Distress warrants for execution have been commenced. Mr. Batcherwala Vadher's domestic utensils have been attached.

Since 25 women are already jailed the Parishad congratulated them and urged the public to emulate the women's example.

The Jamnagar ruler saw the Resident and discussed Kathiawar's political condition. The trend of the discussions are not available.

The Karachi batch arrives tomorrow.

Some politicals resorted to fast yesterday and two are still on fast.

Mr. Dhaber has written to extend the same jail treatment to Sardhar politicals as local ones.

The ban on the newspapers is not lifted.

Bronchitis and asthma complaints in jails are numerous.

VICTIMS OF LATHI CHARGE

Red Cross Workers Not Allowed To Interfere

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

Your correspondent approached the local doctors who had treated cases of injuries till now, and was told that they neither individually nor collectively were in a position to issue a press communique to contradict the state communique. They feared that if they were to adopt such a procedure they would be asked by the State authorities that they would have to give some surety as they have their landed properties in the State limits. However, they agreed to supply details of the cases they have treated so far. The total number of such cases is 80. Of these 24 are recorded as cases of serious injuries. Even some of them are still under treatment.

LATHI CHARGE

In the very presence of the District Magistrate Mr. Valerawala ordered the lathi charge and when some press correspondents approached him for a permission to inquire into the happenings they were bluntly told that there was no need of their presence, as no one had been injured. Even Red Cross workers were not allowed to go there to treat such victims.

The State has issued a notification empowering the Police to seize all unregistered papers which appear in the place of all old ones which are banned.

NEW COUNCILLOR FOR RAJKOT

More Quit Orders In Civil Station

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 16

Mr. Jayantilal Jobanputra, third member of the State Council, has been relieved to-day. He has been given pension of Rs. 50 per month. Mr. Harilal Udani, who is Agency Thanadar, has taken charge from Mr. Jayantilal.

QUIT ORDERS.

It is reported a notice has been issued against Mr. Gokaldas Gaglani a Parishad worker, and also against Mr. Satischandra, who is reporter of the "Hindustan and Praja Mitra" for taking part in Parishad activity to vacate Civil Station within 24 hours.

ARRESTS GALORE.

At the Azad Chowk meeting the Agency mounted police and State police were present as usual and surrounded the Chowk which was watered.

Shri Ratanben 45th dictator was arrested at the Azad Chowk along with one more woman.

In Darbargadh picketing in all about 15 were arrested.

The batch of Amreli was arrested on town station.

Mr. Dilipsinh who was formerly in Rajkot State Police, is reported to have been appointed as Superintendent of Police

WONDERS OF WIRELESS IMPULSE

Bombay 'Operation' Lits Up Lights in World's Fair At Treasure Island

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The illumination works of the World's Fair in Treasure Island, San Fransisco, were switched on from here, to-day, at twelve noon (10-30 p. m. American Time).

When the sun was at its zenith at mid-day in Bombay a sun-ray was put on a photo electric relay. This actuated a wireless impulse for five seconds, and was transmitted by the I. R. C. through cable to London. It was relayed from London to New York and from there to San Fransisco by the land line.

This impulse worked the main switch on the exposition ground illuminating myriads of lights.

The impulse was arranged by the co-operation of the International General Electric Co., the Indian radio and Cable Communications Co., Cables and Wireless Ltd., and the Radio Corporation of America.

The impulse was operated by Mr. Sultan Chinoy of the I.R.C.C. —A. P.

AUSTRALIA WIN 5th SPEEDWAY TEST

SYDNEY, Feb. 18

Forty-thousand persons saw Australia win the fifth and final unofficial speedway test against England by 35 points to 18, and win the series by three matches to two.

The Australian Arthur Wilkinson, world champion won all his 15 heats during the series.—Reuter's Special.

GREATER GERMANY'S POWER

Hitler On Ideal Of Self-Sufficiency

BERLIN, Feb. 17.

Herr Hitler in a brief speech, opening the annual motor show said that in the creation of a Greater Germany, they had succeeded not only in increasing the might, but also the consciousness of might and thereby the power of the German people. Thus they had imbued it with the most important prerequisite necessary for energetic tackling of the great tasks.

After referring to the fact that there were now 80 million Germans in the new Reich, Herr Hitler said that this internal market had become so great that in the field of wireless, they had been able to lower the cost of production considerably. The same might be said with regard to the production of German films. The German people possessed also a tremendous home market for motor car production, the opening of which will be their first task in the coming year.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

Herr Hitler then reviewed Germany's progress towards self-sufficiency, adding that the results of this labour were already really tremendous. Herr Hitler concluded it was a great joy to show a German "peoples car" for the first time at this exhibition.

His reference to the "peoples car" was greeted with a burst of applause.

There was a spectacular ceremonial when the Fuehrer drove to the exhibition hall from the chancellery in a procession of cars with roaring engines and driven by Germany's most famous racing drivers. Dr. Allmass, President of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, referring to the rationalisation of the motor industry revealed that by 1940 the types of passenger cars will be reduced from 55 to 23 lorries from 110 to 14 and motor cycles from 150 to 25.

The price of high quality raw materials was a subject on which they must devote all their energies. They must need progressively less foreign raw material. Production of synthetic petrol had increased to 1,700,000 tons and this year all tyres would be made of synthetic rubber. Herr Hitler said that in many spheres of production they no longer required foreign raw materials, even should the day come, when these become once more available to them.—Reuter

DUKE OF KENT'S PROGRAMME

To Fly To India On Way To Australia?

LONDON, Feb. 18.

"I learn on good authority, says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph's" 'London day by day notes' that the Duke of Kent is considering flying a part of the way to Australia. The Duchess will accompany him in the flight, but children will go by sea. I am told that the Duke of Kent would like to fly as far as possible catching up the liner for the last stage of the voyage.

In this case the Duke and the Duchess of Kent will probably fly to India by one of the regular Air Services. It is possible, however, that they may decide to fly only as far as Egypt, in which event they might go in a private 'plane.—Reuter Special.

LUCKNOW:—Mr. H. P. Tewari, Secretary of the Textile Workers Union and Mr. Sheo Gopal Mahrotra, Secretary of the Paper Mill Workers' Union with six members were arrested in connection with picketing before the R. G. Cottoon Mills this morning.

Attempt On Duce's Life Denied

MUSSOLINI WAS NOT AT HOME AT TIME OF SHOOTING OUTRAGE, SAYS OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

ROME, February 17.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE SHOOTING OUTRAGE OUTSIDE SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S RESIDENCE AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE SAYS, "THE REPORT THAT AN ATTEMPT WAS RECENTLY MADE ON THE LIFE OF THE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT IS FALSE. THE RUMOUR AROSE OUT OF AN INCIDENT CAUSED BY A MADMAN WHO FIRED SHOTS IN VIANOMENTANA WHICH RUNS NEAR SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S RESIDENCE. A FURTHER COMMUNIQUE WILL BE ISSUED LATER."

Inquiries led to no evidence but it is rumoured that the incident in which a detective is said to have been wounded occurred on Wednesday morning, half an hour before Signor Mussolini generally leaves "Villa Torlonia" for Palazzo Venezia. The precincts of the Villa are always very closely guarded.

A further official statement says that the shooting incident occurred about 2 p.m. When Signor Mussolini is usually at Palazzo Venezia.

A second communique says, "On February 14 shortly after 2 p.m. in Vianomentana a soldier in Mufti having noticed that an individual who was evidently demented was going into a frenzy approached him to calm him. The unknown man then suddenly fired a revolver wounding the soldier in the abdomen.

The assailant was immediately arrested and identified as a mechanic, Simoni Bruno, aged 35 of Bologna who was already twice interned in lunatic asylums in Naples and Rome. He was released from the latter last year".

The statement that the incident occurred at 2 p.m. may be taken as discrediting the suggestions that Signor Mussolini was anywhere near the scene, as the Duce generally lunches at Palazzo Venezia.—Reuter.

ITALY SELLS ARMS TO YEMEN

Gayda Justifies Action

ROME, Feb. 18

Rumours that Italy sold arms to Yemen have been confirmed by Signor Gayada in "Giornale D'Italia".

He says that it is true some Italan firms sold small quantities of arms to the Government of Yemen against cash as a normal commercial exchange, and remarks, "the United States supplied aeroplanes to France and Britain in the last few months and supplied an appreciable quantity of arms to other Arab states bordering on the Red Sea".

He declares that Italy has not sought in any way to obtain a privileged position of a political character in Yemen, and has remained entirely loyal to the commitments of the Anglo-Italian Agreement which does not forbid such supplies.—Reuter

Property Tax, An Injustice To Owners

Representation To Be Made To Bombay Govt.

MR. ABDUL RAHMAN'S VIEWS

A representation to the Government of Bombay regarding the hardships to which property owners in the city will be subjected to by the imposition of the Property Tax, will be made on Monday next by the Property Owners' Association.

In the course of an interview with a representatives of the "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. Abdul Rahman Mohemad Yusuf, Vice-President of the Property Owners' Association said that the tax was likely to affect all classes of property owners who were already suffering under great handicaps. The recommendations of the Rent Enquiry Committee, if accepted by the Government would render their position worse.

HARDSHIPS ON MUSLIMS

Mr. Abdul Rahman further said that the tax would affect the Muslims more than any other community since Muslims generally invested their savings in properties on account of religious injunctions prohibiting them from lending money on interest. Muslim Charity Trusts would also be hit adversely because most of their moneys were invested in properties. The property owner, said Mr. Abdul Rahman, would have to suffer another injustice because there was no provision for deducting this fresh tax from the burden of income tax.

Referring to the repercussions the proposed tax would have on the Municipal Corporation. Mr. Abdul Rahman said that it would definitely affect its finances considerably. The value of property would also fall. Municipality might be compelled to explore new sources of revenue in order to meet the demands on its exchequer and this might lead to additional burdens on the taxpayer. Building activity would receive a setback and throw many artisans and others out of employment. Members of Co-operative Housing Societies would also be adversely affected.

In conclusion, Mr. Abdul Rahman characterised the taxation as a drastic measure. It was unfair, he said, to penalise only one class of investors instead of making all investors share the burden.

NEHRA CENSURED AS SOLICITOR

Disciplinary Action in Wembley

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The disciplinary Committee constituted under the Solicitors' Act delivered its findings in the case of Ramsingh Nehra of Wembly. The allegations against Nehra were that while acting as a Solicitor for Jeevan Lal Gauba in connection with the appeals in the Privy Council against the sentences for contempt of court imposed by Sir Douglas Young at Lahore, Nehra wrote and published or caused or permitted to be written and published in the newspaper "The Indian" of which Nehra was one of the principal proprietors an open letter addressed to Sir Douglas Young accusing him of having sentenced the appellant's father Lala Harkishen Lal for contempt of court by reason of his personal dislike of him; and also that in response to a letter from the Secretary of the Law Society concerning the open letter. Nehra furnished a statutory declaration which. he knew or ought to have known, contained material inaccuracies and misstatements.

The Committee in its findings stated that there also appeared in the same issue of "The Indian" an open letter to Marquess of Zetland containing criticism of Lord Zetland's conduct as Secretary of State. The committee found that "while they were not prepared to find as fact that Nehra wrote or possibly even read the open letters before publication, they do find by his persistent refusal to concern himself with the contents of the paper, he did effectually shut his eyes to the possibility of any such obnoxious matters appearing as contained in the letter addressed to the Chief Justice of Lahore and so permitted its publication. In all circumstances, the committee find that although evidence is not such as to warrant a finding of professional misconduct against Nehra, his conduct is deserving of censure".

The committee said that Nehra had given evidence to the effect that the open letters were directly in conflict with his own views which were in favour of British connection with India. After the committee's findings were announced, an application was made on behalf of Nehra for the suspension of committee's order for one week in order that the findings might be considered by the respondent. This was granted.—Reuter.

Syrian Government Resigns

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Damascus:—The Syrian Government has resigned.—Reuter.

Jap Assurance To America

WASHINTON, Feb. 18

Japan has assured the United States through the Ambassador at Tokio that she has no territorial ambitions in China and the occupation of Hainan island will not go beyond military necessities.—Reuter

The first meeting of members of the Reception Committee of the Kolhapur States' People's Conference, to be held at Shirol, has been postponed to February 25, to enable the Committee to enrol more members.

SHIKARPUR: Feb. 17.

The First Upper Sind Socialist Conference will be held here tomorrow and the day after under the presidentship of Mr. Amin Khoso, M.L.A.—United Press.

The S.S. "Conte Rosso" which left Aden on 15th February is due to arrive in Bombay at 7 a. m on Monday the 20th February. She will sail from Ballard Pier for Colombo and the Far East at 7-30 p. m. punctually on the same day.

France Recognises Rebel Govt.

OFFICIAL MISSION LEAVES FOR BURGOS TO DISCUSS CONDITIONS

PARIS, February 17.

M. BERARD LEFT PARIS FOR BURGOS TO-NIGHT ON WHAT IS AUTHORITATIVELY DESCRIBED AS AN OFFICIAL MISSION WHICH IS ADMITTEDLY EQUIVALENT TO "DE FACTO" RECOGNITION OF GENERAL FRANCO.

HIS MAIN TASK WILL BE TO DISCUSS CONDITIONS FOR "DE JURE" RECOGNITION, INCLUDING DEFINITE ASSURANCES WITH REGARD TO EVACUATION OF FOREIGNERS IN SPAIN.

IT IS REPORTED THAT M. BERARD AND SIR ROBERT HODGSON WILL NEGOTIATE WITH GENERAL FRANCO SIMULTANEOUSLY.—Reuter.

SENOR DELVAYO WAITS ON BONNET

Refugee Question Discussed

PARIS, Feb. 17

The position with regard to peace moves reported to have been set afoot by a section of the Spanish Republicans is still confused.

Senor Delvayo, who has abandoned his original idea of flying to Valencia in the morning had an interview with M. Bonnet this evening after which Senor Delvayo stated that the refugee question was discussed, but it is generally assumed that he covered a wider field.

The Republican Ambassador in Paris was present at the interview.

Senor Delvayo is reported to be still determined to continue the struggle. His chief success in Paris hitherto has been to persuade President Azana not to publish a proclamation urging peace.

Well-informed Rebel circles in Paris state that no peace negotiations are being conducted by the Rebel representative here.—Reuter

AZANA TO GO TO MADRID

PARIS, Feb. 18.

Four Republican Colonels, who took part in the Catalan battle, have arrived at Madrid from France, according to a Havas Agency despatch from Madrid which adds authoritative circles in Madrid declare that President Azana is going to Central Spain to confer with members of the Republican Government.—Reuter.

60 KILLED AND 100 INJURED IN AIR-RAID

ALICANTE Feb. 18

It is now ascertained that 60 were killed and 150 wounded in to-day's air-raid.—Reuter.

Poland Recognises Franco's Government

PARIS, Feb. 18.

Poland has recognised General Franco's Government according to a despatch from Warsaw.—Reuter's Special.

More Trouble In Store For Czechs?

Nazi Leader's Defiant Speech

We Are Going To Live As Free Germans In Spirit Of Nazism, He Says

PRAGUE, Feb. 17.

HERR KUNDT, LEADER OF THE GERMANS IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA DELIVERED A DEFIANT SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW GERMAN CULTURAL CENTRE IN PRAGUE DECLARING, "WE WILL NEVER BE GERMAN-SPEAKING CZECHS. WE ARE GOING TO LIVE AS FREE GERMANS IN THE SPIRIT OF GERMAN NATIONAL SOCIALISM.

I AM HOLDING OUT MY HAND TO RESPONSIBLE CZECHS WHO ARE READY TO CO-OPERATE WITH THEM, BUT THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE BECAUSE GERMAN NATIONAL SOCIALISM EXCLUDES COMPROMISE IN MATTERS OF PRINCIPLE.

THE DECISION MUST COME SOON. HISTORY DOES NOT WAIT. WE ARE MARCHING WITH HISTORY IN MODERN TIMES LED BY HERR HITLER WHOSE PRINCIPLE AND WILL ARE GUIDING US."—Reuter.

Czech Arms For Japan?

Jap Mission Said To Have Placed Large Orders With Czech Armament Factories

PRAGUE, Feb. 17.

It is learned from a reliable source that a Japanese mission, composed of naval officers who spent a week in Czechoslovakia, has placed large orders with Czechoslovak armaments factories at Brno.

It is also proposed to purchase the surplus Czechoslovak army equipment for which Germany, Yugoslavia and Rumania are also negotiating. It is stated that large contracts have already been agreed to.—Reuter.

DEFICIT BUDGETS FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIAN STATES

PRAGUE, Feb. 17.

While the Czechoslovak Federal budget balances, the budgets of the component States show large deficits, the Czech and Moravian State about eight and half million sterling, Slovakia 7.800 thousand, The Carpathoukraine 1.700 thousand which is enormous for a country of 66 thousand inhabitants.—Reuter.

CANAL DIRECTOR DEAD

PARIS, Feb. 18.

The death has occurred of M. Charles Laurent. Ambassador in Germany from 1920 to 1922 and a Director of the Suez Canal Company.—Reuter.

Censuring India Government

Sir Raza's Motion On South Africa's Anti-Indian Legislation

HINDU DIVORCE BILL POSTPONED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The President, Sir Abdur Rahim, this morning, ruled out of order Sir Raza Ali's Adjournment Motion to discuss "the proposal before the Government of the Union of South Africa, to introduce legislation for the purpose of further restricting the right of Indians to acquire or occupy immovable property".

In the course of the debate that preceded the President's ruling, Sir Raza Ali explained that his intention was to censure the Government of India for not taking any action in the matter

Sir G. S. Bajpai, opposing leave being granted to the motion, referred to the statement made by the Minister of the Interior that nothing had been decided with regard to the legislation to which Sir Raza Ali had referred and that the whole question was still in the air. Sir Girja Shankar added that the Government of India had no information, official or otherwise, of any proposal for legislation of this character.

SIR RAZA EXPLAINS

Sir Raza Ali submitted that there was a very definite proposal made by the Union Government to introduce anti-Indian Legislation. If the Government of India had no information, that betrayed a want of alertness, on which he could not congratulate them. If they had no information they deserved to be censured. What was the use, he asked, of keeping an Agent-General in South Africa, if information of these developments was not made available to the Government of India by him? Events marched with great rapidity in South Africa, and action might be taken in the current session of the Union Parliament. The proposal he was referring to, was the one that the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Stuttaford, had made, that, if 60 per cent of the property owners objected to the lease to or occupation by Indians of any property, Indians shall be prohibited from acquiring or occupying such property

SATYAMURTI SUPPORTS

Mr. Satyamurti supported Sir Raza Ali's plea, but the President held that, as the Government stated that they had no information, the motion was out of order. He suggested, in reply to a question, that a Short Notice Question might be put, if the Government member concerned was willing to accept it.

RELIEF TO ACCUSED

The House next took up the non-official Bills

Sardar Sant Singh's Bill to amend Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Code, discussion on which had not concluded on the last non-official day, was referred to the Select Committee by 49 votes to 42.

According to its sponsor, the Bill was meant to meet cases where justice demanded that the personal appearance of an accused in Court be dispensed with, but the Court was prevented from giving this exemption, on account of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai and Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, to-day, supported the motion for reference to Select Committee.

HINDU DIVORCE BILL

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh moved for reference to the Select Committee, of his Bill to give the right to divorce to Hindu Women.

Mr. Bajoria moved that discussion on Dr. Deshmukh's motion be postponed till the next day for non-official Bills.

Sir N. N. Sircar supported Mr. Bajoria. Very few opinions had actually been received, he said, and, to those received, only those from the places mentioned by Mr. Bajoria had been circulated to members. Opinions of only two Provincial Governments had been received and they were not really in favour of the Bill.

MOVER AGREES

Dr. Deshmukh: In view of the assurance given by the Leader of the House and the help I have received from Government with respect to this Bill (Mr. Bajoria: undue help) (laughter), I have no objection to accepting the suggestion made by Mr. Bajoria who is at heart as good a social reformer as I am (laughter), but wants to square up with his orthodox friends". "O".

The House agreed to the postponement of the further discussion of the Bill.

A series of non-official Bills, numbering 17, were introduced and the Assembly adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

THREE MEMBERS DISSENT

Changes Suggested In Sand-Stowing Bill

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The report presented to-day in the Assembly of the Select Committee, on the Sand-Stowing Bill, omits two clauses of the original bill, the first-one dealing with the dissolution of the Stowing Board and the second providing for deduction by owner or agent, of a Coal Mine out of Royalties payable by him, of a sum at half an anna per ton of sand or other incombustible material used for stowing in the mine. The first clause is omitted by the committee because, in their opinion, the necessity for the encouragement of stowing will not pass "within our times," and the second because they feel that the proposal for deductions is not practical.

DISSENTING MINUTES.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, in a minute of dissent, disapproves the constitution of the board which, he thinks, will now be dominated by representatives of coal producing companies. He favours two representatives of miners, on the board as well as on the enquiry committee.

Mr. B. Das and Mr. A. C. Datta, in their minute of dissent, advocate reduction of the cess from four annas to two per ton, and "hope the house will accept our suggestion". They also want that the rules made under the act should, before they come into force, be placed before the house for one month.—A. P.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.

It is understood that greater Germany's foreign trade in January showed a drop of 12 per cent in exports and thirteen per cent in imports compared with December.—Reuter.

Mahatma Pleads "Not Guilty"

Charge Of Untruth And Violence Answered

NO NEW ACCUSATION

"As Votary Of Truth And Ahimsa My Business Is To State Naked Truth"

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

Critics of my recent writings on Rajkot and Jaipur have accused me of being guilty of untruth and violence. I owe them an answer.

Such accusations have been made against me before now, indeed since my entry into public life. I am happy to be able to say that most of my critics have later been obliged to acknowledge that I had not been guilty of either untruthful or violent language and that my statements were based on my belief in them and made without malice. Even so is the case in the present instance. I am fully aware of my responsibility.

THEY PUT FAITH IN ME

I know that many of my countrymen put implicit faith in my statements. I have been asked for proofs in support of my statements. I have given them. Sardar Patel has reproduced in his statement on Rajkot the remarks of the Resident reported to have been made by him about the Congress and himself. The memorandum of the conversation between the Resident, the Thakore Saheb and the Councillors including Sir Patrick Cadell, is in my possession. It is too long to be published, but it will be if the occasion requires it.

Truth About Goondaism

As for organised goondaism the facts have been published. I connect the Resident with it because he has sent the Agency police to the State and must be held responsible for the acts of his agents.

Similarly, the British Prime Minister (of Jaipur) is responsible for everything that is happening in Jaipur. The making of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj a football to be kicked out of Jaipur every time he dares to exercise the right of entering his birthplace is surely worse than unseemly.

"Not Guilty"

I am not guilty of violence of language when I correctly characterize actions. I would be guilty of violence if I harboured any ill-feeling against the Kathiawad Resident or the Jaipur Prime Minister. For ought I know, they may be most estimable men to meet, but their being estimable does not help the people of Rajkot or Jaipur. As a votary of Truth and Ahimsa my business is to state the naked truth. My nonviolence does not require any gilding of a bitter pill. I must, therefore, plead not guilty to the charge of racial animosity. I cannot succeed in weaning people from the path of violence by hiding or dressing the naked truth.

His Way Of Doing It

I hope to wean them by telling them and, what is more, showing by my conduct that it is not only right but profitable to wish well to the wrong-doer in spite of his wrongs however grievous these may be. Protection of the Princes is a duty the Paramount Power owes to them, but surely it is equally its duty to protect the people living in their jurisdiction. It seems to me that it is also their duty to withhold support from Princes when it is proved that a Ruler is guilty of breach of faith with his people as in Rajkot, or when it is proved that his people are denied ordinary civil liberty and one of his citizens is driven from pillar to post and practically denied access to courts of justice as in the case of Jaipur.

Dark Future

The more I think of what is happening in the States in India I see nothing but a dark future for this unhappy land if the Paramount Power remains a helpless witness of the tragedy that is being enacted in Princes' India. For what is happening in Rajkot and Jaipur is but a sample of what is going to happen presently in the other States.

Bikaner's Wrong Lead

The Maharaja of Bikaner was right when he advised concerted action among the Princes. Only His Highness gave the wrong lead. The doctrine of kicks and kisses will lead the Princes nowhere. He has shown bitterness and strife. The people of the States may not be able to take concerted action as the Princes can, but the latter will not be able to treat the people from the States other than their own or those from British India as foreigners. There is sufficient awakening among the people of the States to withstand the pressure even from concerted unity among the Princes.

PROLONG SUSPENSION OF STRUGGLE

Mahatma's Advice To Hyderabad Congress

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":

Hyderabad State Congress people are getting restive. As they have been acting under my advice, some of them came to me and said "We have suspended Civil Disobedience at your and other leaders' instance. You had held out the hope that, if we suspended Civil Disobedience, most probably the prisoners would be released and the State Congress recognized. Neither the one nor the other has happened. How long are we to remain out and vegetate while our co-workers are rotting in the State jails where life is none too easy? What will you have us do?"

As these friends have to deal with a large number of colleagues I had better give a summary of my answer to them I said:

"I sympathise with you. In your place I should feel like you. But Satyagraha is not a simple affair. It is a way of life. It requires discipline. It demands infinite patience and capacity for uttermost suffering Civil Disobedience, which is but a phase of Satyagraha, has to be suspended even though colleagues may have to suffer imprisonment, hardships attendant upon, jail life, and even worse. And they have to do all this with good grace, joyfully and without malice towards those who are responsible for subjecting them to such suffering. Remember, too, that a true Satyagrahi, being outside, goes through greater mental suffering than the one who has gone behind prison bars. The latter has done his task for the time being. His mind is free. He fulfils his immediate mission if he behaves like a model prisoner and cheerfully submits to the sufferings he might have to go through. Whereas the former has to bear the brunt of managing the struggle, thinking out plans and responding to the programme as it may be given from day to day.

"I have to ask you to prolong your suspension, if only for the simple and decisive reason that two bodies are offering Civil Disobedience for purposes wholly different from your, however worthy their purpose may be. The Aryasamaj Civil Disobedience is purely religious in the sense that it is being offered for the vindication of the exercise of their religion. The Hindu Mahasabha is, I suppose, supporting the Aryasamaj. And, therefore, the struggle has assumed a communal colour. If you resume Civil Disobedience, it will be very difficult for you to retain your nationalistic character. You will expose yourselves to needless suspicion. Your methods too may not be identical with theirs. You will create an embarrassing situation without advancing your cause.

"Thus the situation demands delicate handling. It is my conviction that your restraint will largely disarm suspicion, and to that extent you will be making a definite advance towards your goal. Meanwhile I can give you the assurance that whatever friendly offices can do is being and will continue to be done. Having heard my argument, you will act as may seem best to you. You must reject my advice, if it does not appeal to your head and heart. If you accept it, remember that every member will be expected to devote himself wholeheartedly to the constructive programme as I have explained it to you."

CADELL-THAKORE CORRESPONDENCE

Ethics Of Its Publication

A friend suggests that I have perhaps departed from correct conduct in publishing the confidential correspondence between Thakore Saheb and Sir Patrick Cadell and extracts from the interview between Thakore Saheb-in-Council and the Resident. I have no such feeling at all. I claim to be very sensitive to points of honour. My worst critics have credited me with the capacity to respect confidences and bury secrets entrusted to me. But I have never regarded it any part of my duty to protect breaches of promises against disclosure or to cover crimes of which I have notice in due course. I do protect confessions made to me in confidence as I did when I was asked, on pain of being punished by a court of law, to disclose the names of criminals during the unfortunate riots in Ahmedabad at the time of the Rowlatt Act agitation. In the case in question there is no such point of honour. Regard for truth, and the popular cause demanded publication of the correspondence and the extracts. The documents were received by the Sardar in ordinary course. They were handed by those who were in legal possession. There was, therefore, so far as I can see nothing dishonourable about getting possession of the documents and, as I have said, nothing incorrect, much less dishonourable, about their publication. Without such publication the popular case could not be proved.

APT PUPILS OF BRITISH GOVT.

Strange News For Mewar

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

A correspondent sends the following business-like note:—

"First Incident: Date of happening: 14th December, 1938. Place of happening: A wayside bridge in the British territory of town Deoli. Mewar territory: At a distance of about 12 yards.

Facts in brief: In the afternoon of 14th December, Shri Mathura Prasad Vaidya, a worker of the Mewar Prajamandal who had been doing propaganda work at Deoli on behalf of the Mandal, while distributing Prajamandal literature sitting at the bridge, was all of a sudden attacked by two constables of Uncha Police in Mewar. One of them snatched away the literature he had and burnt it to ashes there and then. The other knocked him down on the ground and then both of them forcibly dragged him in a semi-conscious state to the near-by territory of Mewar only at a distance of about 12 yards, where he was taken under arrest. Vaidya Mathura Prasad was severely beaten by those policemen on the way to Uncha police station. He has now been sentenced for nine months.

Second Incident: Date of happening: 2nd February, 1939. Place of happening: On the outskirts of Deoli, British territory.

Facts in brief: Shri Maniklal Varma, secretary of the Mewar Praja Mandal, had gone to Deoli, a town in the British territory of Ajmer-Merwara, on the 2nd February, 1939, to confer with some workers there. In the evening at about 6-30 p.m., he with four other colleagues of his was all of a sudden attacked on the outskirts of the town by 15 men of Mewar police with lathis. All the five persons were badly wounded, and Maniklalji was then forcibly dragged through bushes and thorns in a most inhuman way to the Mewar territory which was at a distance of at least a few hundred yards. The Deoli police was informed during the mishap but no notice was taken, and the Dewan of the police station could not be found even after a good search, as if the whole thing was pre-arranged. Maniklalji was arrested and taken

(Continued on Page 35).

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Shud 1, 1995
Muslim: Jilhej 28, 1357
Parsi: Sehrever 17, 1308
Hightide: 0-16; 12-16
Lowtide: 6-20; 18-04
Sunrise: 7h. 6m.
Sunset: 6h 41m.

Monday, February 20.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Legislative Assembly 11 a.m.

Tuesday, February 21.

Garden Party at Government House 5 p.m.

SANSKRIT SHIKSHANA MANDIR

Under the auspices of the Mandir, Shastri Motiram will conduct the Geeta Class to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. in the Assembly Hall of the Fellowship School.

RECEPTION TO CITY FATHERS

A public reception has been arranged under the auspices of Halai Lahana Community for the successful Congress candidates. Sjt. Morarji Anandji Tanna will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar B.A.LL.B. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

The postponed Extra Ordinary General Body Meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 13-19, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

The Fourteenth Annual General Body Meeting of the Asthika Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Samaj Hall.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Seven kinds of dreams" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, on Sunday evening at 6-15 p.m.

CONCERT AT VICTORIA GARDENS

A concert of Indian Music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Sunday), commencing at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. J. D. Jaoker.

BHATIA SPORTS MEETING

Tenth Bhatia Sports Meeting organised by the Bhatia Volunteer Corps will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Brabourne Stadium. Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia will preside over the occasion.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT KALYAN

Prof. Pratapagiri Ramamurthy M.A., of Wilson College, Bombay will deliver a Public Lecture at 6-30 p.m. on "Present economic situation of the world" in the premises of the Andhra Association to-day (Sunday).

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a Public Debate on Sunday at 10 a.m. on "Wardha Scheme of Education is preferable to the present scheme of Education." Mr. P. N. Waiker will propose and Mr. Md. Hanif will oppose the resolution.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA

Under the auspices of the Art Society of India, Mr. R. D. Panwalkar A.M. will give a demonstration in Painting, at Mr. N. E. Puram's Studio, Kunthe's Building, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m.

THE FORT ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of Fort Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-0 p.m. (S.T.) at Samaj Mandir 161-167 Bazar Gate Street, Fort, when Shriman Pandit Yagnaduttaji will deliver a lecture on "Vedic teaching Pranali".

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAMA KHAR

Swami Sambuddhanand will deliver a lecture on Bhagwat Gita to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. in the Ramkrishna Mission Library Hall, Khar.

Swami Gunateetanand will give a discourse on "Jnaneswari" at 5 p.m. at the same place.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Three Loves Has Nancy" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Return of the Frog" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Just Around the Corner" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Menaka" from Monday 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
EROS—"This Man is News" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies only" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Heart of the North" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Prem-ki-Jyot" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 2 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 1-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

JUNAGAD PRAJA MANDAL

Under the auspices of Junagadh Praja Mandal, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. in Heerabaug Hall (C. P. Tank) to protest against the treatment of political prisoners in Joint. Mr. Shamaldas Gandhi will preside.

RATIONALIST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

The 9th Annual General Meeting and Dinner of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at the Cricket Club of India, "Governor's Pavilion". Meeting at 7-30 a.m. and Dinner at 8-30 p.m. Dress optional. Ticket for Dinner Rs 3 each.

TRAINING CLASS IN CO-OPERATION

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, Bombay, the above classes will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri will inaugurate the class.

ANNUAL SPORTS OF B.B.S.L. ASSOCIATION

The celebration of 14th Annual Sports of the Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association Bombay will be held on the Cooperage, (Western India Football Association Ground) to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. The Hon. Justice Blackwell will preside and Lady Blackwell will give away the prizes.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION

A charity show of the Sagar Movietone's 'Vatan' will be given in aid of the Young Men's Muslim Association at the Globe Talkies to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m under the chairmanship of Mr. M. M Killedar, M.L.A

GIRL GUIDE RALLY

It is proposed to hold the Annual Girl Guide Rally of the Municipal Schools to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.) in the compound of the Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road, Bombay. His Worship the Mayor of Bombay will preside.

BAND AT THE PARSI COLONY

By kind permission of W. R. G. Smith Esq., C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, the Band of the Bombay City Police will play a programme of music at the Parsi Colony, Dadar today (Sunday), commencing from 5-45 p.m. to 7-45 p.m. (S.T.)

"INDIA NEEDS A DICTATOR"

There will be a public debate on "India needs a dictator" to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at the King George English High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Mr. S. J. Narvekar will speak for the proposition and Mr. G. L. Rao for the opposition. Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, will preside.

Alleged Assault On Police Constable

J M. Coutini and three others, seamen, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning charged with assaulting one Francis DeSouza and a police constable. It was alleged that Francis DeSouza was called by some persons from his club at Marine Street on the road. There he was assaulted by about forty to fifty persons. A police constable who intervened was also assaulted by the accused. The constables requisitioned more police help by blowing the whistle and the accused were arrested. The accused were bailed out.

HARIKATHA KALAKSHEPAM

Brahmasri K. Ramaswamy Iyengar, Actor and Playwright of the Government Officials' Party and Madras Officials' Association, will perform Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Rukmani Saranagathi" in the Nappoo Hall, Matunga, to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m. Admission free.

SEND OFF TO BAGARKA

A meeting of the members and the present and the past students of the Vidyalaya will be held to-morrow (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya to give a send off to Seth Shriniwasji Bagarka and his companions on the eve of their departure for Jaipur to join the Satyagraha movement there.

DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint Sir Hormazdyar P. Dastur as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Bombay, for the period from the 18th February 1939 to the 5th March 1939, both days inclusive.

"DISCOURSE ON ZOROASTRIAN COSMOGENESIS"

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel St., tomorrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr Jehangir S. Chinivala, Advocate, will give his 9th discourse on "Cosmogenesis. What is the Foundation of 'Nisti' (Mundane World)." Hereafter the classes will remain closed and will reopen on 17th April.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Swastik League, Bombay, Principal P. M. Joseph, of the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli, will deliver a public lecture on "Physical Education" to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Swastik Mandir 324-A Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

Under the auspices of the Women's Branch of the above, a public meeting will be held at Kuwar Kunj, 1st Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. when Mrs. G. Krishnavenamma will speak on "The Andhra Lady Poets and their Poetry". Mr. N C. N. Acharya, Advocate, will preside

PROTEST AGAINST MR. SHAIKH'S ARREST

Under the auspices of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union and the Youths' Progressive League there will be a public meeting to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. on Chaupati to protest against the arrest of Mr. Tyab Shaikh and to demand the withdrawal of the prosecution against him. Mrs. Maniben Kara. Messrs. Karnik, Nimbkar, Madan Shetty, Tajuddin Ajmeri, Dr. Shetty, Bukhari, Surti and others will address the meeting.

BOMBAY TOBACCO LICENCES AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

A general meeting of the newly formed "The Bombay Tobacco Licences and Restaurant Keepers' Association" is called to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge, near French Bridge, Chowpatty. Mr. K. G. Kermani, the President of the Association will preside.

Mr. K. F. Nariman M.L.A. is also invited to address the meeting.

VOLUNTEERS FOR CUTCH

A batch of eight volunteers left by s.s. "Vita" for Cutch-Mandvi from Bombay, to participate in the ensuing struggle for responsible Government by the subjects of Cutch State. This is the sixth batch and will be followed by other batches in quick succession. Messrs. Mulraj Karsandas, D.D. Shethia, Kalyanji Dhanji, Jumakhlal Mehta and other leaders of Bombay Cutchees were present on the Dock to give the volunteers a send off, after parading through Masjidbunder locality in procession.

ELECTION FOR COMMITTEE OF HUNDRED

Last Day Of Voting By Electors On 'D' Register

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Polling for the election of representatives to the Parsi Panchayat Committee of one hundred closed on Saturday, which was fixed for voters between Nos. 6,000 to 7,366 on the "D" register.

To-day being the last day of voting the canvassers of the different parties redoubled their efforts to bring voters to the polling station—at the Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Hornby Road.

Throughout the day, polling was peaceful. Hardly 500 out of more than 1,000 voters came out to exercise their franchise. The "Anjuman" and the "Hama Anjuman" parties received equally good support from the voters.

It is understood counting of votes will begin on Monday and will take at least a couple of days.

Lectures On First Aid To The Injured

Lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" will commence in the Class organised by the People's Ambulance Training Centre of the St John Ambulance Association at the Lady Willingdon Building, corner of Esplanade Maidan, opposite Metro Theatre from to-day (Sunday), at 2 p.m. for English speaking women of all communities. The course consists of 16 lectures on Fractures, Haemorrhage, Insensibility, Circulatory, Respiratory and Nervous Systems, Burns, Scalds, poisoning, etc., illustrated with skeleton, charts diagrams and models, one hour every Sunday from 2 to 3 p.m. No fees are charged for this very useful instruction.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P M
CAPITOL
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
FIRST PRIZE WINNERS of the INTERNATIONAL DANCE OLYMPIAD 1936!

MENAKA
and HER INDIAN Dance BALLET
NEW BALLETS! NEW MUSIC!!
Prices: Rs. 7-8, 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2.
Plans Open! Book Early!

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
REGAL

WE KNOW WHAT

YOU

WANT

and it is all there in abundance for your entertainment.....

RUBY PICTURES'
MAIDEN VENTURE:

PREM-KI-JYOT

Starring:
The DARLING of MILLIONS:

Sulochana

WITH

D. BILLIMORIA

JAL MERCHANT, JAMSHEDJI, KEKI BAWA, JAMNA, LAXMI,

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY:
2-0—4-45—7-30—10 P. M.

MINERVA

Every Day THEY
—KILLED A MAN;
—ROBBED THE RICH;
—SMASHED A CAR!
It was their DAILY PROGRAMME

REX
Presents in their Maiden
SUPER SOCIAL THRILLER
The Activity of
Great GUNDAS

SECRETS 5

UNKNOWN to CITY!
UNKNOWN to POLICE!!
Featuring:
JAL MERCHANT
VATSALA KUMTHEKAR &
MARUTIRAO PAHELWAN

Shortly at GLOBE
—: SANDHURST ROAD :—

13th WEEK

GOPAL KRISHNA

TIME AS USUAL

PLAZA

SHE PREFERRED TO BE JUST A WOMAN!

HUNS PICTURES' —SALVI,
—BABY VIMAL
—INDIRA WADKAR

MARATHI BABURAO PENDHARKAR

DEVATA

and ALL your Old Friends!

SECOND WEEK
AT
WEST END

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays Matinees at 1-45 p.m.

MR. R. P. MASANI, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

FRENCH ARCHAEOLOGIST IN BOMBAY.

Madame Jean Locquin a French Archaeologist who is touring in India during the past four weeks arrived in Bombay the other day after visiting various temples in S. India and Ceylon. She is very much interested in Indian Art

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

A dramatic arrest was made this morning by a peon in the G. T. Hospital of a man who posed as a patient and is alleged to be a thief.

Ibrahim Hussein the accused it was alleged went to G. T. Hospital as a patient and after receiving medicine proceeded to the Dental Rooms and picked up some instruments. He was caught red handed by a hospital peon and handed over to the police.

300 WEAVERS DOWN TOOLS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About 300 weavers of Dhunraj Mill situated at Sun Mills Road struck work this morning. They allege that they received less pay than what they should have received.

Savarkar At Khulna

KHULNA, Feb. 17.

Mr. Vinayakrao D. Savarkar, President-elect of the eighth session of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Conference to be held here to-day, arrived here this morning and was accorded an ovation.

Hoisting the Hindu national flag at Gandhi Park before a large gathering, Mr. Savarkar urged all Hindus to come under the flag.—United Press.

The Hon. Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Minister for Local Administration, opened the 16th Vizagapatam District Political Conference.

NEW CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES IN BARODA

Mr. Manibhai B. Amin, Dipl. Eng. (Germany), Technical Director.

Mr. Ramanbhai B. Amin, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.

of Alemblic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., both German-trained, sons of Raj Mitra Bhailal D. Amin, sailed on 14-2-1939 to study in Europe and America the latest scientific developments in the field of Vegetable Oil Industries and Uses of Alcohol (Spirit) in the manufacture of other industrial products in order to introduce new lines of manufacture in Baroda State, in view of Prohibition policy of various Governments in India.

MR. B. G. KHER (2ND FROM RIGHT) PRESIDED OVER THE ANNUAL SPEECH DAY AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATHEDRAL AND JOHN CANNON SCHOOLS IN SIR C. J. HALL ON FRIDAY.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

HOLLYWOOD SLANGUAGE
"FEDERAL JOB"
A COMMAND FROM THE FRONT OFFICE
"LILY"
A SATISFACTORY SCENE.
DONALD MEEK.
NOTED FOR HIS HENPECKED HUSBAND ROLES, ACTUALLY HAS THE STRONGEST GRIP OF ANY ACTOR..... HE MAKES BURLY SIX-FOOTERS WINCE WHEN HE SHAKES HANDS
NAVAJO INDIANS APPEARING IN "STAGECOACH" INSISTED ON BEING PAID IN SILVER DOLLARS WHICH THEY SEWED TO THEIR JACKETS AS DECORATIONS.
BRUNO
(Copyright, 1939, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)
1-11

Land Of Dual Govt.

Maulana Azad Exposes Frontier Anomaly

SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND FUTURE WORK

Difficult And Complex Position Needs Close Attention

PESHAWAR, Feb. 18.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has issued the following statement to-day on the eve of his leaving the Frontier Province:—

"Seventeen months have passed since our decision for shouldering responsibility of Government in this province with the same object and programme in view as we have undertaken in other provinces.

We were not unaware of the difficulties ahead. In spite of its being a comparatively small province, the prevailing conditions here are decidedly different from other provinces.

This has become a permanent centre of military activities of the Central Government which carried them on one form or the other against the Independent tribes.

Repercussions of these activities have their natural effect in this province and disturb ordinary routine life.

COMPLEX POSITION

"Being a Frontier Province it has an administrative system which is directly under the control of the Government of India. Provincial Government has no control over it. The existence of political agencies has created a peculiarly complex atmosphere. Certain posts of Provincial Executive combine in themselves distinctly in different capacity of being political posts also. They have to tread two paths at one and the same time. In a word this is an area where different administration of the Central Government is run parallel to the provincial government.

Successful working of the Congress Ministry in such a province was naturally bound by special conditions. It had to tread a more difficult and winding path than other provinces. It was, therefore, necessary that special circumstances in this province should not impede the progress of the new venture. If the Government of the province had changed into a new regime, special circumstances of the province should also accept the change and should act in harmony and co-operation with it. All officers and different branches of services were the creation of a totally different atmosphere. The Congress Ministry had to enter the field with new ideas and tendencies and it is necessary that all of them should feel the new advent and try to imbibe its spirit as soon as possible.

EXPERIENCE OF 17 YEARS

"It was difficult to forecast whether all the above conditions will be fulfilled in their natural sequence. Yet we did not hesitate to undertake an experiment and we have decided to go ahead. It is our duty after accepting the responsibility to tread on and on steadily without being disheartened by the difficulties in our way. But now when one year and five months have elapsed, it is necessary that we should seriously take into account our past and chalk a programme for the future.

This is the real object of my coming here."

A SPECIAL FEATURE

"The natural question which comes before the Ministry is whether and how far it has been allowed to work under the special circumstances existing in the province and in what way it can carry its work in the future. A special feature has come into prominence during the past 17 months which cannot possibly be ignored. Side by side with the progressive activities of the Ministry the people are wondering at the sudden rise of lacoities and deeds of violence, and the number of raids from the trans-border has also increased. The extraordinary raid of Bannu may be cited as an example.

"The natural question which comes foremost in the minds of every man is: 'Why this sudden upheaval of lawlessness as soon as the Congress Ministry came into power?' Certainly no sane person can believe that the Congress Ministry is not trying its utmost to suppress all lawlessness and deeds of violence, but why in spite of all these efforts, crime is persisting? Is it because special conditions in the province have not yet adjusted with the Ministry. The people have begun to talk about it and it is no more a secret. They ask: 'Why the Congress Ministry is not allowed to go with its normal work unhampered?'

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

"It is difficult for me to say anything about it at this juncture. The matter is important and we have to consider all its aspects fully. Nevertheless, one thing is quite clear. The present situation can no more be tolerated for a long time. We will have to decide very soon about our future conduct.

"This is the first opportunity of my coming here after the formation of the Congress Ministry. There were naturally many problems which needed consideration and solution. I have spent much of my time in this work and now while departing, I can definitely say that all questions have been satisfactorily settled.— United Press.

AZAD POSTPONES DEPARTURE

PESHAWAR, Feb. 17.

In view of yesterday's eleven-hour conference with the Ministers remaining unconcluded and some urgent parliamentary business yet unfinished, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad has suddenly decided this morning to postpone his departure by the Frontier Mail. He is now leaving to-morrow morning by the same train reaching Delhi on February 19 and Wardha on the evening of February 20.

KOHAT SUFFERERS WAIT ON AZAD

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad received last night a deputation on behalf of the Kohat Loan Sufferers' Committee.

It is stated that the president of the said Committee received a telegram from Mahatma Gandhi, who advised the Committee to seek the advice of Moulana Azad. —United Press.

FANS FOR THIRD CLASS COMPARTMENTS

BANGALORE, Feb. 16.

A scheme for providing fans in all third class compartments of the Mysore State Railway has been approved by Government. The work will be spread over a number of years.

Government have also sanctioned Rs 30,000 for several other improvements on the Railway.—A.P.

STUDENTS' ESSAY CONTEST

Prize Distribution To-day at 5-15 p. m.

PRESIDENT:—:VIR NARIMAN

IN THE MEANWHILE—

DIVORCE

8th Week at KRISHNA

DAILY: 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15 P.M.
HOLIDAY MATINEES AT 2-30

FROM FRIDAY 24th Feb. 1939

Be Prepared to Meet
YOUR ENEMY!
MY ENEMY!!
OUR ENEMY!!!

WHO IS THIS ENEMY? WHY EVERYBODY IS AFRAID OF THIS DEADLY FOE?

NEW THEATRES'

NITIN BOSE PRODUCTION:

Dushman

Starring:—
SAIGAL,
LEELA DESAI,
NAJAMAL HUSEIN,
DEVBALA,
JAGDEESH & NEMO.

WILL EXPLAIN YOU
HOW TO FACE THIS ENEMY!

From FRIDAY: 24th FEB.
SIMULTANEOUSLY to RUN AT:

KRISHNA TALKIES :: DUBASH THEATRE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE :: FORT

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

ONE WAY STREET
DOUGLAS (WRONG WAY) CORRIGAN HAS RECEIVED A SMALL FORTUNE FOR HIS ROLE IN "THE FLYING IRISHMAN" ..... BUT HE STILL DRIVES A 1928 JALOPPY!
CHARLES BRUNO.
LAUGHS from the PREVIEWS
THE PEOPLE DOWN-STAIRS COMPLAINED YOUR PLACE IS FULL OF JITTERBUGS!
INSECT PEST KILLER
"ALWAYS LEAVE 'EM LAUGHING"
12-30
LEE BOWMAN FELL FROM THE TOP OF THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING AND SPRAINED HIS ANKLE..... IT WAS A SET FOR "LOVE AFFAIR" BUILT 2 FT. ABOVE THE FLOOR!
(Copyright, 1939, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

LIBEL ON INDIAN NATIONALISM

This Talk Of Hindu Or Muslim States

MAHATMA'S RETORT TO COMMUNALISTS

Liberty Being Choked By Rude Repression

THE NEED FOR RULERS OF INDIAN STATES TO RECOGNISE THE TIME SPIRIT AND MOVE WITH THE TIMES IN THE MATTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCEMENT IS EMPHASISED BY GANDHIJI IN AN ARTICLE IN TO-DAY'S "HARIJAN", UNDER THE CAPTION "TRAVANCORE".

Gandhiji says: Though I have been apparently silent about Travancore, the workers may rest assured that I have not been neglectful. Sometimes silence is more telling than speech. All I am free to say is that I have been usefully silent.

I am sorry that all has not gone well. I had hoped that when the State Congress withdrew the allegations against the Dewan things would run smooth and the movement for responsible government would be allowed full play. But the bulletin reproduced elsewhere shows that there is no such luck for the Travancoreans.

The unseating of 19 prominent members of the Travancore Assembly seems to be vindictive. Have they done anything dishonourable? Not that I know of.

I have before me a letter describing the ill-treatment of Shrimati Akkamma Cherian, a political prisoner. If what she declared in court is true, her treatment was surely disgraceful. She is a cultured woman. She gave up the headmistresship of a school in order to join the struggle for liberty.

It hurts one to think that in an advanced State like Travancore, which boasts an enlightened Prince, an equally enlightened Maharani, his mother, and an experienced Dewan, liberty is being choked by rude repression.

BUT ANOTHER LETTER TELLS ME THAT THIS REPRESSION IS TAKING PLACE IN THE NAME OF HINDUISM AND FOR THE SAKE OF SAVING A HINDU STATE! IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT THE IDEA IS TO REPRESS THE CHRISTIANS WHO ARE PLAYING A PROMINENT PART IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

It is surely late in the day to talk of Hindu states and Muslim states. And what is the test? Is Kashmir a Hindu state because a Hindu prince happens to rule a territory which has an overwhelming majority of Muslims as its inhabitants? or is Hyderabad with its overwhelming Hindu population a Muslim state because a Muslim prince rules their destiny?

I regard this kind of talk as a libel on nationalism.

Is India a Christian state because a Christian King rules over her destiny?

But if India is Indian no matter who rules, the States are also Indian no matter who happens to be the ruler. And the present rulers and their successors will rule only by the grace of an awakened people. The awakening that has taken place has come to stay. Every day quickens the pace. The rulers and their advisers may succeed for the time being in suppressing the spirit of the people. They will never succeed in killing it. To succeed would be to kill the spirit of the people of India. Is anyone in India so short-sighted as to feel that independence is not coming soon? And is it possible to conceive that an independent India will for one moment tolerate repression in any single spot, be it ever so big or ever so small?

There is room, in my conception of an independent India, for States with princes as constitutional trustees, as in Aundh. There is room for Englishmen as fellow-servants of the people, never as masters. Therefor, the only way in which the princes can live in a free India is for them now to recognise the time spirit bow to it and act accordingly.

Let it be the boast of the Hindu prince, his Hindu mother and their Hindu Dewan that they were not afraid of their Christian citizens. Supposing there was responsible Government in Travancore, what could the Christians or the Hindus or the Muslims do? Whoever the legislators, they will be responsible to the voters. There is no room for fear, there is no hitch in the process. But in the present repression, there is much to fear and there are many hitches.—A. P.

UNTRUTH IN NEWSPAPERS

Mahatma Gandhi writing in "Harijan" says:—

A State official writes:

"I have read your several articles in the "Harijan" about Congress activities in general and those in the States in particular. One of these deals with corruption in the Congress ranks and at least, by implication, with other undesirable activities quite inconsistent with the spirit which you have tried to infuse into the mass of 'Congress workers.'

It has occurred to me to draw your attention to the fact that much violence to truth and, herefore, harm to the cause you have at heart is being done by certain newspapers which live by abuse and which depend upon so-called 'Congress workers' for the unmitigated falsehoods they publish.

So far as the States are the targets of attack, legitimate criticism which rests on incontrovertible facts must be wholesome and should be helpful. You would, however, agree that nothing but the truth should be published.

What is happening, in fact, is that some people who nurse a sense of injury against the State to which they belonged or where they lived in the past, finding themselves driven away as a result of their activities to which the Governments of the States took objection, are trying to pay off old scores and for such a purpose they imagine their position greatly fortified by their having joined the Congress fold. The papers they feed, in their turn, live by their diatribes, while for them those papers are the needed medium for the discharge of stored-up venom. The unfortunate result is that, however these vernacular papers may succeed in inflaming the uniformed public, responsible people remain unaffected by their denunciations.

It is a pity that things that may be usefully brought to light in the honest spirit of awakening the administrations of the States to their responsibilities are, for want of knowledge never published. What is published is either in the nature of a gross exaggeration of facts of no vital importance or, as is more often the case, some pure invention and, therefore, an utter lie.

Your present policy seems to me to be that where the people desire to manage their own affairs, it is the duty of the Congress to help them in the attainment of that aim. I venture to think that it is not your policy to replace the contentment of the people with discontent, in pursuit of the ideal of responsible government throughout India.

Above all, I take your policy to be to disseminate and propagate the truth, and to wage a ceaseless war against untruth. In that belief, I venture to suggest that an article or two in the "Harijan" on the responsibility of newspapers that depend for what they publish upon 'Congress workers' and that of those workers might help to purge the Congress movement of some destructive germs and thereby make it more effective alike for the uplift of the downtrodden masses and for serving the highest cause of the country."

I have no difficulty in agreeing with the correspondent that newspapers which indulge in untruth or exaggeration harm the cause they profess to espouse. I admit, too, that there is enough untruth in enough newspapers to warrant action. But my experience is that no amount of public criticism will affect the policy of newspapers which make their livelihood by such policy

I would like, however, to point out to my correspondent and others like him who are connected with States that the public must not be blamed for believing untruths if the State officials, under a false sense of security, will not deign to correct untruths or render explanations. And sometimes when they condescend to give explanations they are more untruthful than the untruths of the newspapers The latest instance is that of Talcher. The Chief denied even the truth of a telling photograph in the "Statesman" of the refugees and has received a well-deserved snub from its Editor. I have a Talcher bulletin sent to me by Thakkar Bapa for me to laugh or weep over. Its denial is a shameful perversion of truth. I am publishing in this issue startling news about Mewar. I would like an authentic contradiction of the news or strong action against the police if they acted in disregard of instructions. But I write this in no way to condone untruths in newspapers. I am quite clear that if newspapers weighed every word that is printed therein, we should have a speedier removal of abuses whether in the States or elsewhere.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

The inter-caste marriage of Mr. Jayantilal R. Mehta, son of the late Mr. Ranchordas V. Mehta, to Miss Amarganga, daughter of Mr. Vinayak N. Mehta, Board of Revenue, U. P., was solemnised in Bombay on 10th instant

Syt. Ajit [illegible], well-known Bombay Congressman married **Miss Laxmiben Kuverji Varma, daughter of Syt. Kuverji Gangji Varma, in Bombay last week, under the Civil Marriage Act. Syt. Desai is a Brahmin while Miss Laxmiben is a Lohana by caste.**

Brabourne Operated Upon

Pericolic Inflammation Required Immediate Treatment

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The following bulletin was issued from Government House, Calcutta, at 12-15 p.m. today:—

"His Excellency Lord Brabourne has this morning been successfully operated upon for pericolic inflammation by Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Anderson, M. C., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., at Government House.

F. J. ANDERSON, G. KELLY and P. I. Franks."

His Excellency's condition is good.

It will be recalled that on January 23 Lord Brabourne cancelled all his public engagements for a week owing to a mild attack of colitis.

His Excellency attended the Calcutta races as recently as February 11 and it was generally thought that he was well on the way to complete recovery. The news of his operation has therefore come as something of a surprise

It is learned, however, that symptoms subsequently appeared which were diagnosed as pericolic inflammation and it was accordingly decided to operate without undue delay. For the present two bulletins will be issued daily in regard to His Excellency's progress after the operation.

It is expected that His Excellency will be able to attend to urgent official business within the next few days if his progress is steady, but it will of course be necessary to revise his programme of public engagements arranged for the next few weeks.

"A QUIET DAY."

The following bulletin was issued from Government House at 7-15, this evening:

"His Excellency Lord Brabourne has had a quiet day, following the operation of this morning. His strength is well maintained, and his general condition is satisfactory.

A further bulletin will be issued at 10 a.m. on Sunday, (Feb. 19th). —A. P.

Sastri To Take Leave Of Annamalai University

MADRAS Feb. 18

The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University has availed himself of two months' leave and Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, Professor of Economics and senior-most member of the Syndicate of the University has been appointed to officiate as Vice-Chancellor during Mr. Sastri's absence. Mr Sastri arrived in Madras this morning and met Hon. Mr. C. J. Varkey, Education Minister at the Secretariat in connection with University affairs.

The Associated Press reliably learns that in the present state of his health Mr. Sastri is not likely to resume his duties as Vice-Chancellor on the expiry of the present leave.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEAGUERS VISIT TO SIND

KARACHI: Feb. 16.

A Muslim League deputation from Muslim minority provinces, it is understood, is paying a visit to Sind in the third week of April next.—United Press.

Forty-two volunteers have been arrested as a result of picketing at Bhureshwar Fair on February 16. It will be recalled that a compromise arrived at between the Bachraunna Congress Committee and Khurshidauli Estate, through the mediation of Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, is now broken.

LOCAL BODIES INQUIRY COMMITTEE

Evidence At Jalgaon

The Kale Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to inquire into the affairs of Local Bodies in the mofussil will visit Jalgaon on the 25th and 26th February to examine witnesses coming there from the East and West Khandesh District. In all about 40 witnesses have expressed their desire to be orally examined at Jalgaon. Intimations have been duly sent to them. In case, others who have submitted their written replies to the Committee desire to be orally examined at Jalgaon, they should put themselves into communication with Mr. Chunilal D. Barfiwala, Secretary of the Committee, C/o the Local Self-Government Institute, 11 Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVT. THANKS BARODA

The Baroda Government's cooperation as detailed in a previous note issued on 9-1-1939 in helping the measures of prohibition adopted by the Government of Bombay is appreciated by the latter as under:—

"The Government of Bombay highly appreciate the decisions of the Baroda Government in regard to the excise arrangements to be put in force in the territory adjoining Ahmedabad, Bardoli, Jambusar and Vagra."

Bombay Congress Leaders In Thana Village

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Feb. 18.

The occasion of the Mahashivarathri Fair was utilised by the Thana District Congress Committee Executive to arrange for Congress leaders to speak at Kidkali, a village midway between Mumbra and Kalyan. A concourse of about 1,000 villagers from 45 villages gathered there for the Mahashivarathi Fair and heard Messrs. S. K. Patil, M.L.A., B. S. Hire, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary, D. W. Raut, M.L.A., and others. Mr. V. V. Kirtane, President, Thana District Congress Committee presided. Mr Patil addressing in forceful Marathi explained to the villagers the Congress' aims and objectives and exhorted them to join the great national organisation. Mr. Hire explained the Parliamentary programme and dwelt on the various schemes sponsored by the Bombay Ministry for the uplift of the villagers. Mr. Raut said that he has joined the Congress because he thought it was the only political body which could bring redemption to the masses.

Mr. Kirtane, the President, Thana District Congress Committee, later on at night addressed two meetings of villagers at Anjur and Anjur-Diwa and explained the principles for which the Congress stood and the efforts that are being made for the rural uplift.

Death Of Surva Karan Pareek

(From A Correspondent)

BIKANER, Feb. 18.

The death has occurred of Pandit Surya Karan Pareek a well-known Rajasthani Scholar of Bikaner at Pilani where he was Vice-Principal of Birla College. Pandit Pareek had taken up the work of reviving Rajasthan literature and culture in collaboration with friends like Thakur Ramsingh and Pandit Narottam Das Swami has several important works to his credit. His main field of research, however was folk literature of Rajasthan. He had collected thousands of Rajasthani folksongs. Some are published under the title "Rajasthan ke Lokagiti". He was distinguished writer of Hindi also.

AUNDH RULER VISITS COLLEGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Rajah of Aundh who has made history in his state by voluntarily granting a liberal constitution to his people and retaining only a small allowance for his family, paid a visit to the Khalsa College, Matunga to-day accompanied by his Dewan and private secretary. He was received at the Dadar Station by S. Kashmira Singh, the Principal of the College, and Mr. N. A. Printer, Director of the Khalsa College Technical Institute who garlanded him.

LECTURE ON HEALTH.

After lunching with the Principal and the professors, the Rajah Sahib addressed the students on the subject of 'Health.'

The students greatly appreciated the sincerity and the simplicity of the Rajah Sahib who displayed great sense of humour during his lecture.

PRINCIPAL'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The Rajah Sahib was then entertained at a Tea-Party by the College Staff where the Principal read his address of Welcome which his services to his people, and the noble example of trusteeship and self-renunciation that he places before his fellow princes. Tracing the history of the College and the principles of inter-communal unity and inter provincial service that inspired its founders, the Principal said that the College is a gift from the Sikhs to this great province. It is up to its public spirited people, help in making the best of this gift.

The Rajah Sahib in response appreciated the sentiments expressed in the address and promised help and co-operation.

Echo Of Death Of N. G. Majumdar

KARACHI, Feb. 16.

Mr. E. J. Jenner, District Superintendent of police, Dadu, is proceeding to the Kalat territory along with the Divisional Inspector and Sub-Inspector, in connection with the recent Brohi dacoities which involved the death of Mr. N. G. Majumdar, Superintendent of the Archaeological Department, in order to conduct further investigations into the crimes and collect evidence.

After satisfying the Kalat State authorities about a 'prima facie' case against the six alleged dacoits who have been arrested in this connection, Mr. Jenner is exxpected to bring the culprits to Dadu.—United Press.

RECEPTION TO HINDU MAHASABHA CHIEF

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, the President of the All India Hindu Mahasabha, was accorded a reception by the Hindu public of Calcutta at a crowded meeting held at the Town Hall this evening. Dr. B. S. Moonje was among those present.

Replying to an address of welcome presented to him, Mr. Savarkar said: In India, Hindus were the real nation, because they were the original inhabitants of the country, and the land was called Hindusthan. Other people were welcome to live in the country provided they loved this land so long as they were willing to be a part and parcel of the nation. Otherwise they would be looked upon as foreigners just as Englishmen and Frenchmen and other Europeans were. If these other people looked upon India as their real motherland, they would have equal rights and privilleges with the Hindus.

Hyderabad Satyagrahis At Sholapur

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 17.

A number of 'satyagraha' batches are arriving here daily. Public meetings are held every day to welcome new batches and give send-off to the volunteers who leave for offering 'satyagraha' in different parts of Nizam's Dominions.

A batch of 16 Aryan volunteers left for Gulbarga this morning.

Earlier, Kunwar Chandkaranji Sharda, second dictator, who performed the flag-hoisting ceremony asked the 'satyagrahis' to be prepared to sacrifice even their lives, if necessary, for the honour of the flag. A big procession marched through principal streets of Sholapur led by Mr. Bansilal Vishwanath Karale.—United Press.

ONLY FOR THE MARRIED.

CONCEPTO:—
An effective remedy for sterility and childlessness. Thoroughly tried by a German Doctor. Those homes which are without children must try this. 24 Tablets (generally sufficient for a case) price Rs 5/-.

SPERMIN
For Birth Control Most reliable German preparation manufactured by Spermin Laboratorium, Dresden. Price —12 in a tube Re 1, 24 in a tube Rs. 1-12/-.

STENO'S MENSTRUATION PILLS.
(Extra Strong). Sure remedy in cases where menstruation is scanty or is totally stopped. In Edenburough they are commonly known as 'Scot Pills." They are not recommended in cases of pregnancy as they contain some strong ingredients which might cause abortion. Price each phial of 24 pills Rs. 2/-.

RENTO:—
For people of low vitality to regain the same forceful strength of youth. Price 12 in a tube Rs. 1-8/-, 24 in a tube Rs. 2-8/-.

SPERTON CREAM:—
If you are not satisfied with your married life try it once and use it ever.. It is only for outward application. Price Rs. 2/- per tube.

SELLING WITH ALL IMPORTANT DRUG STORES.

Local Agents:—

Agra	—National Medical Store, Sabzi Mandi.
Ahmedabad	—Chandulal Premchand, Three Gates.
Ajmer	—Popular Medical Stores, Naya Bazar.
Allahabad	—Kings & Co.
Baroda	—A. Roy & Co., Raopara Road.
Bombay	—Birth Control Clinic, Kothari Mansion, Opp. G.P.O.
Benares	—C. N. Day.
Calcutta	—K. R. Lynch & Co., 113, Chittaranjan Ave.
Delhi	—Young Friends & Co., Chandni Chowk.
Dehra Dun	—Park & Co., Astley Hall.
Jaipur	—Jaipur Medical Hall.
Jullundur City	—Dr Duni Chand Khosla.
Lahore	—Narain Das Bhagwandas, Anarkali.
Lucknow	—Sarkar & Co.
Meerut City	—Modern Scientific Stores, Railway Road.
Muttra	—Sukh Sancharak Co.
Madras	—Premier Products Co., Vepery.
Nagpur	—1. Amrit Pharmacy.
	—2. Central Medical Store

Apply for local agencies in areas not represented to—
STENO HOUSE AGENCY, AMRITSAR

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULTS

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES, EACH GETS RS. 136-6-0

There were eleven all correct Entries. Each of the following successful competitors gets (Rs. 136-6 as.) Rupees One Hundred and Thirty-Six and annas six only.

Bombay

NARAYANRAO S. YADAVA,
29, F. Dongersey Road,
Malbar Hill,
BOMBAY, No. 6.

MRS. ZENAB K. GANJA,
Mohomadi House,
Mohomadali Road,
BOMBAY.

SAIFY K. GANJA,
Mohomadi House,
Mohomadali Road,
BOMBAY 3.

MRS. K. A. DOODHBHATE,
Plot No. 211 A.
Deodhar Road,
MATUNGA.

Bombay Suburbs

MISS A. HEARN,
Esther Ville,
ANDEHRI.

Bardoli

DARABSHAH R. SHETH,
C/o M. B. Jamdote,
Station Road,
BARDOLI, T. V. Rly.

Mhow

ISMAIL A. KAGZI,
C/o Imperial Press,
Abbas Bldg.,
MHOW C. I.

Nadiad

PETER DANIEL,
C/o E. Eleyat,
New Shorok Mill,
NADIAD, B. B.

Sendhwa

VRAJLAL MANSUKHLAL SHAH,
Bombay Agra Road,
(Holker State),
SENDHWA.

Sukkur

RAMANLAL N. SHETH,
Foreman,
Sindh Cement Works,
SUKKUR.

Sidhpur

Safaiyabai,
C/o M. F. Rangoonwala,
Islampura,
SIDHPUR, N. G.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations	Illustrations.
A	3
B	14
C	12
D	18
E	16
F	4
G	5
H	8
I	10
J	15
K	6
L	13
M	2
N	11
O	17
P	7
Q	9
R	1

Two Errors

There were One Hundred and Fifty-four entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful competitors gets Rs. 3 and Annas 4 only.

Bombay

MRS. D. G. ADVANI,
"Bueno Vista" 1st Floor.
Windy Hall Lane.
Colaba,
BOMBAY.

MRS. M. DE CRUZ,
3/35 Kamal Mansion,
Arthur Bunder Road.
Colaba.
BOMBAY.

K. R. PANIKKAR,
No. 10, Old Body-Guard Lines.
Chowpatty.
BOMBAY.

DAHYABHAI LALJI,
C/o. Asquith & Lord Ltd.,
Esplanade Road.
Fort,
BOMBAY.

M. S. WAGLE,
Church-Gate Street.
Post Office,
BOMBAY.

DHUN MINOO UDWADIA,
No. 16, Nanabhai Lane, Fort.
BOMBAY.

U. B. THEJAPPA,
Wasaiwala Mansion,
3rd Floor, 16, D.,
British Hotel Lane, Fort.
BOMBAY.

U. B. THEJAPPA,
Wasaiwala Mansion,
3rd Floor, 16, D.,
British Hotel Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

K. Y. SHAIKH,
University Hostel.
Queen's Road
BOMBAY.

D. J. GHANSHAMDASNI,
Room No. 14,
University Hostel,
Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.

DAHYABHAI DHUNJI,
Rajab Mahal,
Flat No. 5, Queen's Road,
Churchgate,
BOMBAY.

S. S. KASHMIRI,
Y. M. C. A.,
Lamington Road,
BOMBAY.

H. K. MANSUKHANI,
Y. M. C. A.,
Lamington Road,
BOMBAY 4.

KEKI GAZDAR,
Garda House,
Owendun Road,
New Gamdevi,
BOMBAY.

R. G. REDKER,
Laxmi Chawl,
Lamington Road,
BOMBAY.

R. L. DESAI,
Green-Villa 2nd Floor,
Room No 96. Shanker Sheth Road,
Grant Road,
BOMBAY. 7.

MOHOMADALI AMIJI,
Changhee Bldg.,
Mutton Street,
BOMBAY, 3.

MOHSINBHAI ESUFALI,
C/o. Esufali Ebrahimji,
Dhorajiwala,
No. 487, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

S. S. DHAIRYAVAN,
No. 32 Motiram Bhuwan,
1st Khatarall,
BOMBAY, 4.

AMRATLAL PRANSHANKER,
Ghadiali Bldg.,
106-108, Thakordwar Road,
BOMBAY, 2.

MISS A. SOARES DHOLKAWALA,
Maternity Home,
Mohomadali Road,
BOMBAY.

K. PRANLAL,
C/o. Maganlal Bros.,
52, Dadysheth Agiary Lane,
Moti Bhuvan, 1st Floor,
BOMBAY. 2.

JAMNADAS PREMJI,
Govindji Thakersi Mulji,
Bhatia Graha, Room No. 23,
429 E. Prathna Samaj,
BOMBAY, 4.

AMINABAI ALIBHAI POONAWALA,
Lehri House, 1st Floor,
Room No. 1, Mohomadali Road,
BOMBAY.

MOHAMAD AHMAD,
Gulab Bldg.,
Bhindi Bazar,
BOMBAY, 3.

A. V. VED,
40 429 E.
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

RAMANLAL C. DESAI,
C/o. Dakeoti Hall Depot,
Peerbhoy Bldg., No. 2.
89, Princess Street,
BOMBAY. 2

M. A. MANIAR,
295, Juma Masjid,
BOMBAY.

ABDOOL RASHOOL,
C/o. M. A. Hushain and Co.,
Gulalwady, Godiji's Chawl,
BOMBAY, 2.

BHAGIRATHMULL GOENKA,
C/o. Jaigopal Girdharilal,
Motishah Chawl,
Marwari Bazar,
BOMBAY.

MOHSIN A. JAVI,
Lehri House, B. Block,
Room No. 1, 1st Floor,
Mohamadali Road,
BOMBAY, 3.

ALIBHAI AHMAD PATELL,
Milk Merchant,
Agakhan Bldg., Jacob Circle
Haines Road, Post No. 11,
BOMBAY.

ALIBHAI AHMED PATELL,
Milk Merchant,
Agakhan Bldg., Jacob Circle
Haines Road, Post No. 11,
BOMBAY

ALIBHAI AHMAD PATELL,
Milk Merchant,
Agakhan Bldg., Jacob Circle
Haines Road, Post No. 11,
BOMBAY.

A. L. KARWAN,
Tata Memorial Hospital,
Parel, BOMBAY.

FATMABAI M. BUNDOOKWALA,
Kadri Manzil,
Bhindi Bazar, Parel Road,
BOMBAY.

PETER RODRIGUES,
C/o. The Bombay Gas Co. Ltd.,
Chinchpokli,
BOMBAY, No. 12.

(Continued On Page 29)

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULTS

MRS. J. C. LOBO,
Mohomad-Bhai Mansion,
Dalmia Street, Mazagaon,
BOMBAY.

D. L. PARMAR
Sojpal Kaya Bldg.,
Plot No. 3, Room No. 56,
Matunga, G. I. P. Rly.,
BOMBAY.

T. N. GAJJAR,
Kachra Napoo Bldg.,
Room No. 17, Matunga
G. I. P.,
BOMBAY.

A. L. DOODHBHATE.
Plot No. 211 A.,
Deodhar Road, Matunga,
BOMBAY.

MRS. K. A. DOODHBHATE,
Plot No. 211 A.,
Deodhar Road,
Matunga,
BOMBAY.

MRS. K. A. DOODHBHATE,
Plot No. 211 A.
Deodhar Road.
Matunga,
BOMBAY.

MISS S. A. DOODHBHATE.
Plot No. 211 A.
Deodhar Road,
Matunga,
BOMBAY.

MRS. K. A. DOODHBHATE.
Plot No. 211 A,
Deodhar Road,
Matunga,
BOMBAY.

MRS. K. A. DOODHBHATE.
Plot No. 211 A,
Deodhar Road,
Matunga.
BOMBAY.

MRS. K. A. DOODHBHATE.
Plot No. 211 A,
Deodhar Road, Matunga,
BOMBAY.

MRS. K. A. DOODHBHATE.
Plot No. 211 A,
Deodhar Road, Matunga,
BOMBAY.

MRS. K. A. DOODBHATE.
Plot No. 211 A,
Deodhar Road, Matunga,
BOMBAY

Bombay Suburbs

N. K. RAGAV NAIR,
C/o. Prakash Pictures,
ANDHERI

MAGANLAL B. DESAI
Booking Clerk,
Station BORIVLI,
B. B. & C. I. Rly.

J. M. DAVE,
Vallabh Baug,
Haveli Road,
GHATKOPAR, (Thana),
G. I. P. Rly.

SHANTABAI J. DAVE.
Vallabh Baug,
Haveli Road, GHATKOPER,
(Thana) G. I. P. Rly.

RAMCHANDRA GANESH PHATAK.
Gandhi Bungalow,
KURLA, Dist. Thana.

Ahmedabad

SAJAUDIN USUFALI SIAMWALA.
Eslami Sweetmeat Mart,
Khas Bazar, Three Doors,
AHMEDABAD.

MISS T. D. GREEN
Green-Villa,
Mirjapur Road
AHMEDABAD.

(Continued from Page 28.)

MISS T. D. GREEN,
Green-Villa,
Mirjapur Road.
AHMEDABAD.

A. E. VERRIER.
Rly. Police,
B. B. & C. I. Rly.,
AHMEDABAD

Akola

MOHOMAD UMAR,
C-o. M. Mohomad Ahmed.
Foot-Wear Stores,
Tajnapeth, AKOLA.

Anantapur

B. L. PATHY,
Photographer.
ANANTAPUR.

Bulsar

VILBER K. CONTRACTOR.
Bulsar Mission,
BULSAR.

MISTRY JINABHAI GOVANJI,
Loohar-Wad,
BULSAR, Dist. Surat.

D. K. BHAVSUR,
Chhipwad,
Opp. Pir,
BULSAR.

Bardoli

M. B. VAMDOT,
Station Road,
BARDOLI, T. V. Rly.

BHAGWANTLAL,
C/o. M. B. Vamdot,
Station Road,
BARDOLI, T. V. Rly.

MANILAL M.
C/o. H. B. Vamdot.
Station Road,
BARDOLI, T. V. Rly.

HIRAMAI,
C/o. M. B. Vamdot,
Station Road,
BARDOLI.

KHORSHEDBAI,
C/o. M. B. Vamdot,
Station Road,
BARDOLI.

RUTTANSHAW,
C/o. M. B. Vamdot,
Station Road,
BARDOLI.

Balasore

CHHAGANLAL MEGHJI,
Anglo Gujarati School,
Motiganj Bazar,
BALASORE. B. N. Rly.

Bagbahara

SOAG-CHAND AGGARWAL,
P. O. Bagbahara, B. N. Rly.,
(Dist. RAIPUR), C.P.

Bhuj-Cutch

SONI PREMJI UMARSHI,
Kansara Road,
BHUJ-CUTCH.

B. C. GORE,
State Ice Factory,
BHUJ-CUTCH.

Cutch-Tuna

MEGWAR UMRA DESOOR,
Premji Karamsi Wady,
CUTCH-TUNA.

PREMJI KARAMSI TOONAWALA.
CUTCH-TUNA

Dondaicha

KOOLSUM VALIMOHOMAD SHAHMOHOMAD,
C/o. Sheth Shahmohomad Suleman,
DONDAICHA,
West Khandesh.

JAMBILA ABDULA SHAHMOHOMAD,
C/o. Sheth Shahmohomad Suleman,
DONDAICHA,
West Khandesh.

MEMON MOOSA UMAR,
C/o. Abdul Aziz Dawood,
DONDAICHA,
West Khandesh.

Dhank

GANCHI IBRAHIM UMAR,
Near Thakar Mandir
Via Bhayander,
AT DHANK.

KHATIJA IBRAHIM,
C/o. Ghanchi Ibrahim Umar,
Near Thakar Mandir,
Via Bhayander,
AT DHANK.

Gurukul Supa

VIDYA VRAT A. A.,
Via Navsari,
AT GURUKUL SUPA,
B. B. & C. I. Rly.

Hyderabad Sind

MRS. PUSHPA A. CHAINANI,
Pushpa-Kuti,
52A. Amil Colony,
HYDERABAD SIND.

ARJANDAS G. CHAINANI,
Poiner Amil Colony
Hirabad East
HYDERABAD SIND.

KHUBCHAND BHERUMAL,
Ex. Engineer's Office
Hyderabad Division
HYDERABAD SIND.

GUL. K. M. (MINOR),
c/o Khubchand Bherumal
Ex. Engineer's Office, Hyderabad Division,
HYDERABAD SIND.

RAMSHEWAK S. SHARMA,
C/o. K. A. Agri: Co-op.
Association Ltd.
HYDERABAD SIND.

Honawar

D. V. KANVINDE,
POST HONAWAR.
(Dt. N. Kanara).

R. K. KAMAT,
POST HONAWAR,
(Dt. N. Kanara).

Hyderabad (Dn.)

J. PRAKASH RAO,
Intertype Operator,
Govt. Central Press.
HYDERABAD, (Dn.)

Jalgaon

BISESARLAL RAMJASRAI,
C/o. Balaram Dayaldas
AT JALGAON, (Berar).

Jamshedpur

RATILAL JETHALAL,
L. Town Sakchi Bazar,
POST JAMSHEDPUR.

Lucknow

AKBERBHOY BOMBAYWALLA,
380, Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. ALLARAKHIA,
380, Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINBHAY BOMBAYWALLA,
380, Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. MERCHANT,
Opp. City Station,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. MERCHANT,
Opp. City Station,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. KANJI,
4-5, Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

KULSUMBAI AKBERALI,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

AKBERALI JAFERBHAI.
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

Karachi

AKBARALI YUSUFALI RAVALA,
C/o. Ibrahim Abdulali,
Opp. New Small-Causes Court
Bunder Road,
KARACHI.

Amreli. (Kathiawar)

MEMON HAJI KASAM ALIMAHOMAD VIJPADIWALA,
C/o. Hajari Falia,
AMRELI.
(Kathiawar).

Porbunder

BHAI MAVAJI PARSHOTTAM,
Bhoiwada
PORBANDAR.

KHARWA MAVAJI BHADAN.
C/o. Fulchand Premji's Shop,
Bandra Chowk.
PORBANDAR.

BHAI PARSHOTTAM LAKHA,
Bhoiwada,
PORBANDAR.

BHAI MOHAN PARSHOTTAM,
Bhoiwada,
PORBANDAR.

BHAI NARAN PARSHOTTAM,
Bhoiwada,
PORBANDAR.

Dhoraji

ABDUL GHANI ABDUL KARIM DADA,
Rangari Mohalla,
DHORAJI.

ABDUL SATAR ABDUL KARIM,
Rangari Mohalla,
DHORAJI.

ABDUL SATAR ABDUL KARIM DADA.
Rangari Mohalla,
DHORAJI.

ISMAILJI VALIJI DHABARIA,
At His Own Shop, Nadi Road,
DHORAJI.

VAJIRBAI VALIJI SHAM.
Near Juni Haveli,
DHORAJI.

A. GHANI A. KARIM DADA.
Rangari Mohalla,
Opp. Madresa.
DHORAJI.

(Continued On Page 30)

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULTS

(Continued from Page 29.)

Jamnagar

POPATLAL TARACHAND,
Ganesh Fali,
JAMNAGAR.

Chauta

VALLABHJI KARSANJI TRIWARI,
AT CHAUTA,
Via Kutiyana (Kathiawar).

Junagad

DAWOODBHAI MULLA AKBARALI,
Zabiraya,
JUNAGAD.

JULAYA MAHOMADALI CUTCHI,
Behind Julaya Masjid,
JUNAGAD.

Shahpur-Sorath

LUHAR HARSUKHLAL CHHAGANLAL CHANDIWALA,
SHAHPUR-SORATH.
Via Junagad,

LUHAR MISTRY NANJI HIRABHAI,
SHAHPUR-SORATH.
Via Junagad,

Upleta

ABAKASAM A. LATIF NAGVALIA,
C/o. A. Latif Tarmahomed,
Mullawada.
UPLETA.

Masoli

NARAYAN K. RAVAL,
POST MASOLI,
Via Dahanu Road,
(Dt. Thana).

Magaravatti

S. MANJAPPA BHATT,
Shiranally,
POST MAGARAVALU,
(Dt. Shimoga).

Palanpur

SULOCHANABEN CHAMPAKLAL MEHTA,
C/o. Mohanlal Cheljibhai Mehta,
Jiva Mehta's Was,
PALANPUR.

Purna (Dn.)

ABA SALAM,
C/o. Abdulla Bin Sayed,
PURNA. (Dn.)

Raipur

NASEIRUDDIN,
C/o. Malkasam Kirana Merchant,
Phillip Market,
RAIPUR.

Siddhpur

BABUKUMAR RAVAL,
Achala Pura,
SIDDHPUR,
(N. Gujrat).

BABUKUMAR RAVAL,
Achala Pura,
SIDDHPUR,
(N. Gujrat).

BABUKUMAR RAVAL,
Achala Pura,
SIDDHPUR,
(N. Gujrat).

GIRISCHANDRA KAVI,
Achala Pura,
SIDDHPUR,
(N. Gujrat).

GIRISCHANDRA KAVI,
Achala Pura,
SIDDHPUR,
(N. Gujrat).

GIRISCHANDRA KAVI,
Achala Pura,
SIDDHPUR,
(N. Gujrat).

M. F. RANGOONWALA,
Islampura,
SIDDHPUR.

M. F. RANGOONWALA,
Islampura,
SIDDHPUR.

M. F. RANGOONWALA,
Islampura,
SIDDHPUR.

AMINABAI,
C/o. H. A. Tamakuwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDDHPUR.

MULLA HASANALI ABDULHUSEIN TAMAKUWALA,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDDHPUR.

ATIKABAI,
C/o. M. F. Rangoonwala,
Islampura,
SIDDHPUR.

H. A. TAMAKUWALA,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDDHPUR.

H. A. TAMAKUWALA,
Opposite Islampura Masjid,
SIDDHPUR.

AMINABAI,
C/o. H. A. Tamakwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDDHPUR.

AMINABAI,
C/o. H. A. Tamakwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDDHPUR.

MAHOMADBHAI,
C/o. H. A. Tamakwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDDHPUR.

A. RANGOONWALA,
C/o. M. F. Rangoonwala,
Islampura,
SIDDHPUR.

Sanad

M. P. MEKWAN,
Ghadia Gate,
SANAD,
(Dt. Ahmedabad).

Shahada

KISEN RAMJI,
At SHAHADA,
(W. Khandesh).

GANGADAS DHARAMDAS BEIRAJI,
At SHAHADA,
(W. Khandesh).

Sukkur (Sind)

NURMAHOMED FAKIRMAHOMAD,
Clerk P. W. D.,
Nimji Charhi,
SUKKUR, (Sind).

Sailu

ISMAIL ABDULA,
Modha,
AT SAILU, (Dn.)

Secunderabad

NARAYAN IYENGAR,
121, Marredealli,
SECUNDERABAD.

Sendhava

V. M. SHAH,
Bombay Agra Road,
SENDHAVA,
(Holkar State).

Udaipur

ISMAIL ALI KORAVARWALA,
Outside Hathipole,
UDAIPUR,
(Mewar).

Ujjain

FAJLEHUSEIN FIDAALI,
Sakar Merchant,
Sabji Mandi,
UJJAIN.

A. F. PIDHEWAN,
C/o. Alimahomad Lakmanji,
Sabji Mandi,
UJJAIN.

BADRUDDIN,
S/o. Gopal Giva,
PARIA STREET.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. on 27th February, 1939.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

THE
Bombay Samachar
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
Single Copy One Anna
For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay

Municipal Election Results Held Up

Interim Injunction Granted By High Court

A RULE WAS GRANTED BY MR. JUSTICE B. J. WADIA UPON THE APPLICATION OF MR. V. F. TARAPOREWALLA ON BEHALF OF SHANKARLAL J. JOSHI, A VOTER OF WARD NO. 6 (BHULESHWAR AND MARKET) UNDER SEC. 45 OF THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT FOR AN ORDER AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER RESPONDENT HEREIN REQUIRING HIM TO FORBEAR FROM DOING THE FOLLOWING SPECIFIC ACTS:—

(a) To cause lists prescribed under clause (K) of Section 28 of the said Act to be prepared for each Ward and made available for sale or inspection in the Commissioner's Office.

(b) To declare the results of the said so-called general elections of the Councillors under the provisions of Section 32 of the said Act.

(c) To fix the requisite notice in respect of the results of the said so-called general elections of Councillors under the provisions of Section 32 of the said Act.

The applicant's case was that the Ward lists for the 18 Ward (into which the city was divided) upon which the Municipal Roll for the city of Bombay was founded were not prepared strictly in accordance with the mandatory provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 19 of the Act which had been clearly disobeyed and that there was no Municipal Election Roll for the City of Bombay in existence which could come into operation from 20th December 1938 to 19th December 1939.

For the above reason the applicant submitted that the so-called general elections of 106 Councillors for the 19 Wards purporting to have been held by the respondent on Tuesday the 31st January 1939 under the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act and the so-called poll purporting to have been taken by the respondent in connection therewith on Tuesday the 7th February 1939 were in law a nullity.

An interim order for interim stay pending the hearing and final disposal of the application was further applied for and granted by the judge in the circumstances of the case presented on behalf of the applicant

The hearing of the rule is fixed for Tuesday next.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla instructed by Messrs. Manubhai and Co., Solicitors, appeared on behalf of the applicant.

Tame Budget For Sind

No Scheme For Prohibition: Small Grants For Nation-Building Dept.

KARACHI, February 18.

The Budget estimates for the financial year 1939-40 presented to-day in Sind Assembly by Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh reveal a surplus of Rs. 6,88,000.

The Total Revenue receipts for year including Central Government's subvention of Rs. 105 lakhs are estimated at Rs. 383,23,000 while expenditure dutiable to revenue is Rs. 3,76,35,000.

The estimated capital expenditure during the year on barrage and non-barrage projects is Rs. 17,34,000. To meet this charge, loan savings of Rs. 12,27,000 only are available and consequently Rs. 5,07,000 must be found from other source. As the amount is small it is proposed to finance the above balance of capital expenditure from general revenues.

Provisions of new items of expenditure under various heads amount to about 2 lakhs recurring and Rs. 1,87,634 non-recurring.

The important items, of such expenditure are extension of compulsory primary education Rs. 35,000, facilities for education of Harijan children Rs. 9,000, extension of medical relief Rs. 19,000, reopening of cattle farm at Malir Rs. 10,000, opening of an agricultural institution at Sakrand Rs. 19,000, establishment of fish curing yard Rs. 8,000, provision of family budget inquiry among working classes of Karachi Rs. 2,000 and subsidy for the use of improved type of bullock carts Rs. 7,000.

In addition to these, provision of Rs. 45,000 is also made for rural reconstruction.

The year 1937-38 closed with a revenue surplus of Rs. 36,65,000 while the revised estimates for 1938-39 are Rs. 365,54,000 receipts, and Rs. 3,50,53,000 disbursements leaving a surplus of Rs. 15 lakhs with a free balance of Rs. 89,37,000.

The year 1939-40 is expected to close with a cumulative free balance of Rs. 1,16,36,000 showing an increase of Rs. 27 lakhs which is mainly due to increases anticipated under certain revenue heads.

The statement on debt position of Sind which is of vital importance to the province shows at the end of 1938-39 barrage debt will stand at Rs. 24,81,00,000 and other debts 4,14,00,000. Debt charges provided in the budget for 1939-40 amount to Rs. 140-1/2 lakhs of which interest charges will alone be Rs. 1,15,65,000 for barrage debt and Rs. 16,54,000 for other debts while Rs. 4,66,000 will be made for liquidation of the former debt

The budget remark concludes with a note of warning about the state of finance of the province observing that barrage revenues show no sign of being able to cope with the redemption of barrage debt and the position in 1942-43 (when Government must begin by instalment repayment of barrage debt including interest totalling nearly 195 lakhs a year) is likely to be a desperate one.

The Government are committed to guaranteeing a debenture issue to stabilise the position of Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank. There is the guarantee to find in respect of Khadro-Nawabshah Railway which incidentally will now be Rs. 60,000 instead of Rs. 40,000 owing to the revised alignment and there will be further liabilities in respect of such projects. And the provision of Rs. 15,000 made in the budget for the recurring charges of the agricultural institution at Sakrand will rise to annual charge of Rs. 54,000 in full year.

"The Sind financially is not in an enviable position and the Assembly must consider whether any steps to increase the revenues of the province by means of new taxation should be undertaken. Although the budgeted revenue and receipts for the next year are estimated to be sufficient to meet the expenditure debitable to revenue and provide some surplus and there is no new taxation nonetheless examining certain proposals to increase the revenue following measures have already been taken or proposed to be taken in other provinces" observed Khan Bahadur Allabaksh presenting his first budget in the Sind Assembly this morning.

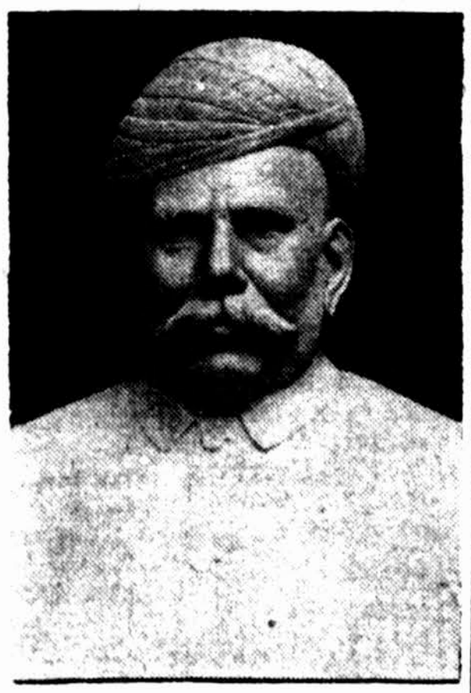
SOME CONUNDRUMS

Gandhiji was presented with some posers in 'ahimsa' arising out of the day-to-day performance of Municipal duties. "How to deal with people who commit nuisance by using any and every place for evacuations? They defend the practice on the ground that it is enjoined by their religion. Again, how to cope with the nuisance of flies, mosquitoes, rabid dogs and monkeys, etc.? Their extermination is objected to by some on the ground of 'ahimsa'.

Gandhiji: "With regard to the first, there are two ways of dealing with the problem—the apparently violent, and the non-violent. You can enforce the penalty of law against those who may infringe the laws of sanitation. I have used the word 'apparent' advisedly. Religious freedom, like liberty, becomes licence when it is indulged in at the expense of the health and safety of others, or in contravention of the principles of decency or morality. If you want to claim unrestricted and absolute liberty for yourselves, you must choose to retire from society and take to solitude. I call the practice of making evacuations anywhere and everywhere, regardless of the health and convenience of others a travesty of 'ahimsa'. Where there is filth, whether physical or moral, there is no 'ahimsa'.

"The other way is to seek out the religious heads of the sects that indulge in these insanitary practices and to try to touch their heart and reason by patient argument

As for the nuisance of flies, mosquitoes, street dogs and monkeys, etc., I in my individual capacity may choose to put up with it, but society as a whole cannot afford to do so if it at all wants to exist. These pests are a result of our misdeeds. If I feed the monkeys in a public place and thereby make life impossible for others, it is I who commit 'himsa', and society will have no choice but to exterminate the pest that my 'himsa' has created. The criterion of 'ahimsa' is the mental attitude behind an act, not the mechanical act by itself. A citizen who lets loose pests on others by indulging in a mistaken humanitarian sentiment is guilty of 'himsa'.—Pyarelal in "Harijan"



Marble bust of Shet Ramnarain Ruia, executed by Mr. B. V. Talim, sculptor, has been placed at the Ramnarain Ruia College as well as the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Bombay.

A SUFFRAGETTE SPEAKS

Shrimati Mridulaben Sarabhai, who is a keen social worker and founder of the Joyti Sangh, an institution for the uplift and emancipation of women at Ahmedabad, put Gandhiji a few leading questions on the position of women in society: "The awakening of civil and political consciousness among Indian women has created a conflict between their traditional domestic duties and their duty towards society. If a woman engages in public work, she may have to neglect her children or her household. How is the dilemma to be solved?"

Basing his reply on a celebrated text of the Gita, Gandhiji remarked that it was always wrong to run after the 'distant scene' to the neglect of the more immediate duties that might have accrued to one naturally. Neglect of present duty was the way to destruction. The question was whether it is a woman's duty to devote all her time to domestic work. More often than not to woman's time is taken up not by the performance of essential domestic duties but in cattering for the egoistic pleasure of her lord and master and for her own vanities. To me this domestic slavery of women is a symbol of our barbarism. In my opinion the slavery of the kitchen is a remnant barbarism mainly. It is high time that our womankind was freed from this incubus Domestic work ought not to take the whole of a woman's time."

Mridulaben: "At the elections your Congressmen expect all manner of help from us, but when we ask them to send out their wives and daughters to join us in public work, they bring forth all sorts of excuses and want to keep them close prisoners within the four domestic walls. What remedy do you suggest?"

"Send the names of [illegible] antediluvian fossils to me for publication in "Harijan," replied Gandhiji amidst peels of laughter. —Pyarelal in "Harijan"

About Studios And Stars

NEW THEATRES' "DUSHMAN"

Simultaneous Release At Two Theatres

Upton Sinclair, one of the world's greatest progressive writers, in his essay on Art, says, "All Art is propaganda of course, all propaganda is not art. The subtlest form of art does not obviously betray the hidden message which we call propaganda." Mr. Nitin Bose, India's ace film director, in his latest New Theatres' production "Dushman" follows this maxim faithfully. In this screen vehicle he aims at the exposure of the menace of Tuberculosis, the enemy of the Nation. But that is not the only point made in "The Enemy". In our social environment there are elements which daily change the lives of individuals, deadly germs of the social foe which is more than a common menace. All these subtle points are cleverly shown by the director in this film.

This latest of New Theatres' creations "Dushman" will be released simultaneously at Krishna and the Excelsior from the 24th instant. Under the patronage of the Viceroy, "Dushman," is having its national premiere at Delhi. The fact that "Dushman" carries anti-T. B. propaganda does not detract from its value as a New Theatres picture. It is, in fact, the better of propaganda, in so far as the problem gives it an additional appeal.

It has a brilliant array of stars like Saigal, Leela Desai, Najmal Husein, Devbala, Prithviraj, Jagdish and Nemo. With the music direction of Pankaj Mullick, the picture stands out as an excellent entertainment.

Grand Old Man Of Hollywood

The man who directed Hollywood's first picture and subsequently turned out more than 500 films for Universal Studios returned to his home lot recently.

He is Tom Ricketts, "grand old man" of the movies, Hollywood's oldest and one of its most respected actors.

At 88 Ricketts, still as active as any juvenile in the business, is appearing with Basil Rathbone, Boris Karloff, Bela Lugosi and others in Universal's super-shocker, "Son of Frankenstein."

In 1911 "Uncle Tom" brought a Nestor Company movie troupe from Chicago to Hollywood, set up his camera in a lemon grove and directed the first film story ever shot in the now-famous screen capital, "The Best Man Wins."

Soon after his arrival in California, the Nestor Company merged with Universal and Ricketts continued under the new setup, directing more than 500 pictures before turning actor.

"In those days we shot outside exclusively, and we came to California because we heard there was plenty of sunshine here," Ricketts told an interviewer on the Universal lot recently.

"I've been here ever since," he added, with a glance at the cloudy skies overhead.

MICKEY ROONEY AND JUDY GARLAND IN "BABES IN ARMS"

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has acquired the motion picture rights to the play, "Babes in Arms", by Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart.

"Babes in Arms" will start production at the studios immediately. Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland, Betty Jaynes and Douglas McPhail have been selected for top roles, and Arthur Freed will be the producer.

SOMERSET MAUGHAM WISHES

Films Were Born Earlier

FAMOUS AUTHOR REGARDS CINEMA AS GREATEST DRAMATIC MEDIUM

Somerset Maugham regrets that the movies were not born sooner.

Had they been born soon enough to have attained their present state of development when he was a young man writing for the theatre, he thinks he might have turned to the scenario field.

But—

He has no regrets that he was not born later.

These thoughts of the greatest living English writer, disclosed by him in conversation, have been relayed by Charles Laughton in a letter received by William LeBaron at Paramount.

STAR AND AUTHOR

Laughton's latest picture, "The Beachcomber," is an adaptation of Maugham's "Vessel of Wrath", and Laughton frequently huddled with the author during preparation of the scrip.

"Maugham believes," Laughton writes, "that films are the greatest dramatic medium far greater than the theatre. He wishes their development had been contemporary with his own youth so that he might have written for them.

"He is too appreciative of the good things of the period of his own lifetime, however, to regret that he was not born later. He wishes it were the other way round—that the movies were born sooner."

Now past 60, Maugham feels that from the view point of a man of independent means, as he has always been, the period of his young manhood before the war was one of the most "civilized periods of modern history.

His life has been rich and full. Born in Paris of Well-to-do English parents, he spent his earliest years in an atmosphere of international culture, speaking French before he learned English.

SUMMING UP!

When his parents died he went to live with his uncle, the Vicar of Whitstable, in Kent. He attended King's School, Canterbury, went on to Heidelberg University, studied art in Paris, returned to London to matriculate at St. Thomas' Hospital, Lambeth, and qualified as a doctor of medicine. But he has never practised.

In his twenties, he began writing novels, short stories, and plays. The latter made him a small fortune, and he turned more and more to prose. He travelled extensively in Spain, Italy, France, to the Americas, the Orient and South Seas. During the war he served with an ambulance unit in France, and as an intelligence officer in Switzerland.

He lives now in Chateau of the French Riviera, and with his last book, "The Summing Up," announces the culmination of his purpose as a writer.

KATHAKALI ON THE SCREEN

Cine Amateurs See Travancore Ruler's Production

A beautiful colour film in 16 mm. Kodachrome, showing all the glories of Malabar Kathakali dance, was seen by the Amateur Cine Society of India, at their February meeting in the Scouts Hut, Bombay, the other night, Mr. S. Jepson presiding. This film had been shot by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, a keen cine amateur, and showed a whole troupe of Malabar dancers.

Other colour films by Mr. Phili Bomanji, of Warden Road, Bombay, were shown, one professional present remarking that the shots of the London Zoo, the Horse Guards and of Ascot, were "quite equal to anything which any professional could produce". Other amateur films by Mr. J. N. Unwalla, F.R.P.S. Mr. M. Gasper, etc., were also shown. The audience also had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Jepson's "Rope Trick", which recently won a prize in London.

BIG FILM CONTEST

Prize Cups were on view to be awarded at the "Ten Best Amateur Cine Films of the Indian Empire for 1939" contest It was announced that prizes aggregating Rs. 1,000 had been promised The closing date would be end of the year, and full details would appear in a brochure to be published shortly.

EDDIE CANTOR TO M. G. M.

A Hollywood cable announces the signing of "Eddie Cantor" for one Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, at present untitled. Long one of Ziegfeld's greatest Broadway attractions, Cantor went to Hollywood for good when the screen began to speak, and became one of the industry's top box-office stars.

Bing Crosby Busiest Screen Star

Bing Crosby's famous ability to encompass many activities is a constant amazement to the public, but Hollywood has grown accustomed to the singing star's versatility.

That's because Crosby has been an entertainer, business expert and sportsman in one for many years, in fact, ever since he was a Gonzaga University undergraduate.

While a collegian Crosby managed to play football and baseball, sing with the glee club and perform in school political circles, as well as form an orchestra outside of educational hours. Incidentally, he pursued a law course.

When Crosby appears in his forthcoming Universal production, "East Side of Heaven," he will continue his weekly radio programme, practise a game of golf, lend a hand in management of his many business interests, and advise on operation of his horse racing stable.

But even his extensive activities of to-day fail to match his busiest period, the early 1930's, when he appeared on the radio and in pictures, made best-selling recordings and played five times daily at the Paramount Theatre in New York!

PLATO WROTE THIS PLOT!

"Lost Atlantis" To Be Filmed

After 23 centuries of speculation, the mystery of an island civilisation which was engulfed by the waters of the Atlantic is to be made into a motion picture entitled "Lost Atlantis", now being produced for Columbia Pictures by Trem Carr and Fred Jackman.

Plato was first to write about Atlantis. He is supposed to have secured his information from priests while travelling in Egypt. Their traditions told of a people that had been destroyed by a cataclysm 10,000 years before.

Some scientists believe that sufficient progress has now been made that the exact location of Atlantis can be charted on the ocean plateaus, and that with modern equipment, physical exploration will soon be possible. Then some remains of the first great civilisation may be brought to light.

"PRINCE OF ATLANTIS"

In the last five years the Principality of Atlantis has been founded by a society said to have a membership of over 25,000 and whose leader, Prince Christian of Denmark, has been designated Prince of Atlantis

In anticipation of sub-oceanic discoveries of the vestiges of the lost continent, Columbia's motion picture is being shaped. Jackman has been in charge of experiment and research on the subject for the past ten months, directing the work at his new dol.200,000 experimental laboratory at Burbank, California. Jackman was the technical wizard whose pre-historic monsters made "The Lost World" a startling realisation some years ago of a tale that was pure fiction. In the present picture, he is working on a subject that has a basis in many ancient literatures and which many scientists today are convinced was the great geological drama of human experience.

FUGITIVE CRO-MAGNONS

On the hypothesis that a mighty cataclysm that could plunge continent to the ocean's depths might throw processes of evolution into reverse, a dizzy retrogression brings the explorers in the picture face to face with men of the Neanderthal type and even with gigantic creatures of more ancient times—the browsing dinosaur, the dinosaur-eating tyrannosaurus, the saw-backed stegosaurus, and that pre historic bat, the pterodactyl.

One of the most recent views of the Atlantis enigma holds that the Cro-Magnons, whose vivid cave-paintings have been found in south-west France, were fugitive survivors of a sunken continent.

From this scientific seed grew the evolutionary throwback theory advanced in Columbia's "The Lost Atlantis"

GARBO PREPARES FOR "NINOTCHKA"

With production of "Ninotchka" nearing at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Garbo is again a frequent visitor to the studios She has held several conferences with Adrian regarding costumes, and is scheduled for several shortly with Ernst Lubitsch, who has been chosen to direct the picture.

SULOCHANA,

who stages a comeback in Ruby Pictures' "Prem Ki-Jyot" at Minerva Talkies

Rose and Motilal in "It Is True" which was to be released this week at Central but has been postponed.

MOBARAK,
the well-known actor, who is playing an important role in Harindranath Chatopadhyaya's play: 'The Coffin' to be staged at C. J. Hall.

STARS
of
the Screen
and
THE STAGE

HARINDRANATH CHATOPADHYAYA,
whose play "The Coffin" will be staged at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, with himself playing the leading role.

SABITA DEVI

who again puts over a splendid performance, in "Ladies Only" at Pathe.

Mr. G. V. Wagh, the Marathi poet and playwright, whose sociological play "Vizaleli Vat" will be staged at the Royal Opera House on Sunday at 9 a. m.

"Hospital Day" Racing At Mahaluxmi

SELBY RIDES TWO WINNERS

Azmir Returns Sensational Dividend

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Now an annual feature of the Bombay Racing season "Hospital Day" was moderately attended. Most people found it a strenuous undertaking to attend two race fixtures within twenty-four hours and those who stayed away did not miss much.

There was a minor sensation when the opening event on the programme was declared void after all the horses, except one, had finished the course. The Starter signalled that it had been a false start, but our Riding Boys and Apprentices, either unacquainted with the Rules or ignoring the "advance" flag, carried on to the finishing line. It was hard luck on the majority of backers that Nazar who won the race, was subsequently withdrawn in the re-run and all moneys invested on him were lost. A section of the crowd in the Second Enclosure staged a demonstration, but the rules are explicit on the point, and they had to forego not only their winnings but the money invested.

Why the Starter declared this "no" start is a mystery so far as could be seen only Zafir who was entangled in the Tapes, suffered, while the rest of the field got away to a good start.

It has been apparent that the starting has been most unsatisfactory in recent meetings and so much delay has been caused that the programme has always been behind schedule. Many horses have fretted themselves to a standstill while Mr. Clifton has attempted to send her fields away to his conception of a perfect start.

Selby had a most successful afternoon in the saddle and two successes yesterday have sent him to the top of the Jockey's Winning list.

Both the Double and Treble Event Pools were won. The Double returned Rs. 996/- and the Treble Rs. 2,115/8.

Racegoers for the first time at Mahaluxmi saw a race completely run from starting post to judges end declared void when the field for the Probationers' Plate, Division I was sent back to run the race for a second time, the starter having declared "No Start." Nazar won at the first time of asking to the jubilation of his numerous starters, but jubilation later changed to consternation when the favourite was withdrawn. All interest had gone out by the race when the flag fell for the second time. Azmir, a forlorn outsider scored from Khundil and Shapoor.

WINNER FOR M. NUSSERWANJEE

Patiently ridden by Britt, Golden Cap came along with a nice late run to win Division II of the Probationers' Plate. As he was the market choice the chestnut three year old owned by Mr. Gedwj Hussain and trained by M. Nusserwanjee recorded quite a popular victory. Muwafak and Lovely One were the place getters but the well fancied Wadia who had the services of Whiteside, went out of the reckoning close home after figuring prominently for over five furlongs.

Trainer K. H. Irani saddled the winner of the Convalescent Plate when Shireen scored easily at the expense of Mujbil Hamid, Star of Kashmir and several others. Among the beaten were the well backed Saud Faruq and Dalli al Iraq. The latter does not quite stay a mile, though he was well in it with a chance until a furlong from home.

An unconsidered quantity in the Sir J. J. Hospital Plate Wunderbar, carrying the colours of his new owner Mr. M. C. Patel sprung a surprise when he came up to beat Behzad the lesser fancied of Mr. Ardeshir's representatives. The Duchess showed plenty of speed, but does not battle Miss O. K. displaying mulish tendencies has left and Eager Tit the favourite did little to justify the confidence reposed in her.

A 2 to 1 chance in the Goculdas Tejpal Plate Golden Beam won like the good thing she was thought to be. Sibbritt allowed Apple Jelly to make the running until the distance and then went ahead to beat Godfrey's filly. Slowly away Danny Boy made up the lost ground to finish a good third a front of Taqdir.

FAVOURITE FAILS

The market rage in the St. George's Hospital Plate Menado failed to run up to expectations. The winner turned up in Mr. M. Wemyss' Reno who was making his first appearance at Mahaluxmi. A 11 to 1 chance the five-year-old son of Writ was very capably handled by Jack Harding. Always among the front-rankers, he went into the lead below the distance and stayed the challenge of Spilt Wine. Rose of Persia kept the favourite out of a remunerative placing.

Backers were again foiled in their attempt to find the winner of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Plate, Division II, for the well-fancied Ajwad, inconspicuous in his many essays was beaten into second place. Wafi Hamid, with good assistance from Selby, scored in the slate jacket of Mr. P. B. Avasia, this being the five-year-old's first success for many seasons. Starlight was a good third and the aged Al Hazar fourth.

Another long priced outsider in Fresh Kid cropped up in the concluding event to complete the woe of backers. Torquemada with a flying start appeared to have the race won until Fresh Kid came with raking strides to catch up to him and beat him by a head. Jocund, for once, ran his race out with determination and was a close third, but the well-favoured Flippant faded out of the contest after figuring prominently until a hundred yards from home. I am afraid that the four-year-old daughter of Old Rawly has not quite recovered from the strenuous racing she had early on in the season.

THE PROBATIONERS' PLATE. Div. I. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. maidens at the time of starting. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys. Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. extra.

Mr. A. K. A. Shakoor's AZMIR, 9-0, Shambu 1
Mr. I. D'Mello's KHUNDIL, 8-4, Rama Shinde 2
Mr. Sale Hassan's SHAPOOR, 8-3, (cd. 8-8), Fitzgerald .. 3
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's ZAFIR, 8-3, (cd. 8-8), Sultan Ahmad 4

Won by shorthead, 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 27 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 1,015 for win and Rs. 233, Rs. 121 and Rs. 19 for places.

Did not run: Hermit.

Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

THE PROBATIONERS' PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III, maidens at the time of starting. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Gedwi Husain's GOLDEN CAP, 8-3, E. Britt 1
Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's MUWAFAK, 8-8, Kasam Hasan .. 2
Mr. T. Goolamhusein's LOVELY ONE, 8-8, Burn 3
Mr. A. K. A. Shakoor's SAYID BEG, 8-4, Sibbritt 4

Won by 1/2 length 1 length short head.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win and Rs. 15, Rs. 32 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by M. Nusserwanjee.

THE CONVALESCENT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Messrs. Rasul al Essa and Ismail Kadhim's SHIREEN 8-9, Evans 1
Mr. P.B. Avasia's MUJBIL HAMID 9-0, Brace 2
Mr. Abdul Aziz Lawri's STAR OF KASHMIR 8-6, Kassim Hassan 3
Raja I. Dhanrajgir's ZAID UL KHAIR 8-5, Marrable 4

Not run:—Al Mansoor II 8-10, Arab Legend 8-9, Golden Star 8-5, Lovely One 7-13, Mamnun Pasha 7-11.

Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, short head.

Time: 1 min. 5-1/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 127 for win; Rs. 34, Rs. 29 and Rs. 106 for places.

Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.

For Indian Horses in Class "A," 4 years old and upwards, maidens at the time of starting. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Mr. M.C. Patel's WUNDERBAR 8-2, Maxwell 1
Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's BEHZAD 8-8, Mahomed Khan 2
Mrs. Marbeth's THE DUCHESS 8-2, J. O'Neale 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's POTATO JONES, 8-2, Rook 4

Not run:—Princess Zubeda 8-8, Bell Boy 8-2.

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 3 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 233 for win; Rs. 47, Rs. 73 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN BEAM 8-7, W. Sibbritt 1
Mr. F. G. Travers's APPLE JELLY 7-12, Orme 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's DANNY BOY 8-3, Burn 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's TAQDIR 7-9 (cd. 7-7), Mahomed Khan 4

Not run:—Advance 8-11, Aldershot 6-3, Warraving 8-3.

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1-1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 36 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 27 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 17 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by J. Thompson.

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. M. Wemyss' RENO 8-0, Harding 1
Mrs. M. T. A. Khan's SPLIT WINE 8-1 (cd. 8-3), B. Rook .. 2
Mr. D. M. Mistry's ROSE OF PERSIA II 8-8, W. Sibbritt .. 3
Mr. E. D. Pandole's MENADO 8-4, E. Britt 4

Not run:—Pursuivant 8-11, Taramati II 7-7, Wangalla 8-7, Naidor 8-6, Passiflore II 7-7.

Tote paid Rs. 114 for win; Rs. 45, Rs. 37 and Rs. 30 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE HOSPITAL FUND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. P.B. Avasia's WAFI HAMID 7-10, Selby 1
Mr. C. Jenningss' AJWAD 8-3, Brace 2
Mr. Morgan's STARLIGHT 8-11, W. Sibbritt 3
Mr. Abdul Khaliq Ali bin Talib's AL HAZAR 9-1, Mahomed Khan 4

Not run:—Fire Fly 9-2, Misbah al Muluk 8-3, Dahman Fadhil 8-3, Cheerful II 7-11, Zoolum 8-0, Amin al Iraq 7-11.

Tote paid Rs. 74 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 22 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by G. A. Haji.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs.

(Continued on Page 36).

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION Ltd.

NADKARNI

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PANCHAYATS MUST HAVE MORE FUNDS

Opposition To Bill Stiffens On Saturday

PLANS TO ATTACK BUDGET BEING HATCHED

The attitude of the Opposition became markedly clear to Government when further discussion of the Village Panchayat Bill was resumed on Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar was in the Chair.

Government originally thought that the Bill, regarded as a non-controversial one, could be piloted through the second and third readings by Saturday.

Thursday's discussion on the clause regarding the powers of taxation and the taxable items of the Panchayat, gave an unexpected twist to the whole debate.

The Minister's assurance that no hardships would be caused to the villagers and the retort that it should not be assumed by the Opposition that it alone possessed the monopoly to judge the conditions obtaining in villages, failed to put any spoke to the Opposition wheel.

Repeated divisions were demanded by the Opposition members —even an adjournment motion was obtained.

The climax was reached when Dr. Antrolikar, Chief Whip of the Congress Party, rose on a point of order. He stated that an amendment moved by Mr. R. R. Bhole sought apportionment of revenue and, therefore, it required Governor's sanction before it could be moved.

Mr. Bhole's amendment was to the effect that Government should contribute to the Panchayat funds one-fifth of the land revenue collected in the village.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: Sir, the point is an important one. The amendment is cautiously worded and the whole matter requires serious consideration and as there is only one minute left, consideration of the point of order may be postponed.

The Speaker agreed, as he had agreed to the various other applications by the same member on the same day.

OPPOSITION PLANNING ATTACK ON BUDGET

Though some of the Opposition members in the Bombay Legislative Assembly have been meeting for the last two or three days to put up a sort of united opposition to the taxation proposals of the budget, they have not been able to come to any definite conclusions so far. Though on a few points they are in agreement, they differ widely on certain material proposals.

At the conclusion of to-day's morning sessions, Sir. A. K. Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition requested the Speaker to allow the time limit of Amendments to the budget proposals to be extended on Monday evening. According to the rules, three days clear notice of the motions for amendments has to be given by members.

The Speaker explained the rule to the House and asked the members to send in the amendments by to-morrow evening and added that if any of the members found it difficult to do so, they might do it till Monday noon.

The Assembly met at 8-30 a. m. with a thin attendance, when discussion on the Village Panchayats Bill was resumed.

The Government proposal that the contribution to every Village Panchayat out of the Local Fund Cess should only be one-fourth met with strong criticism from the Opposition members.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, was of opinion that it should be raised to half as otherwise there would not be enough money to work the Panchayats satisfactorily. He was also opposed to the powers vested in the Panchayats to levy octroi. It was, he contented, a tax on the necessaries of life, of the villagers.

Mr. L. M. Patil, stated that even if the Panchayat levied taxes, the Government had the power to suspend levy of any taxes and the Government would certainly take care to frame rules so that no hardship would be caused to the poor.

PANCHAYATS MUST HAVE MORE MONEY

Clause 39 of the Bill provided that village panchayats should be entitled to one fourth of the local fund cess collected by the District Local Board within the limits in the control of the panchayat, instead of one-fifth as provided for in the Act.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta felt that the provision would not sufficiently replenish the coffers of the Panchayats so as to enable them to carry out the various functions. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the Panchayats should be entitled to half the amount of Cess collected in their areas. According to his calculation, at an average a maximum sum of Rs. 250 could be raised, even after including revenue accrued from the "miserable taxation" sought to be raised by Government.

After Mr. Parulekar supported the amendment, Mr. L. M. Patil, replying to the criticisms, stated that the resources of the Panchayats would be augmented by means of grants.

The amendment, when put to vote, was lost.

ADJOURNMENT PROPOSAL

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, then, moved that further consideration of the Bill be postponed "sine die". He stated that Government had not given an estimate of the requirements and the resources of the Village Panchayats and without those figures, he thought, it would not be possible to proceed with further discussion of the Clauses of the Bill.

MEHTA-SPEAKER DISCUSSION

Then ensued an interesting discussion between the Speaker and Mr. Mehta. The Speaker drew the attention of the member to the old and the new rules pertaining to adjournment of the House when it was in possession of a particular motion.

Sir Ali Mohomedkhan Dehlavi: Has the Hon. member seriously moved the adjournment motion.

Mr. Mehta: I suppose the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition was not seriously listening to the discussion that has been going on.

The Speaker, then, read the relevant rule and asked whether the motion sought to be moved was extraneous to the one of which the House was in possession. And at what stage such a motion be brought forward, he further asked.

The Leader of the Opposition inquired whether the proposed ruling of the Chair came down to a proposition that a particular adjournment motion could not be allowed at the second or the third reading. If it were so, he submitted, that would amount to giving the rule a narrow interpretation.

The Speaker, however, allowed the motion to be moved.

Mr. L. M. Patil opposing it stated that the argument which sought to elicit an exact idea about the average income and expenditure of a Village Panchayat before the Bill was passed into an Act was ridiculous. He had never heard of such an argument before. He, however, assumed that their incomes would not be more than the average incomes.

The motion, when pressed to a division, was lost, 20 voting for and 51 against.

ATTEMPT TO RAISE CONTRIBUTION

An amendment moved by Mr. Parulekar to raise the contribution from the Local Fund Cess to one-third of the amount collected instead of one-fourth also met with the same fate.

The House had not considered Mr. Bhole's amendment, when the point of order was raised and it adjourned till Monday.

BRILLIANT HOCKEY IN BOMBAY

Ordnance Win Comfortably

RAILWAY SURPRISED

There was a mild surprise for hockey fans when the B. B. & C. I. "A" were beaten by the Manchester Mills S. C. by 3 goals to 2 and what is more fully deserved their success and had their forwards taken the chances that came their way they might have won by a greater margin.

The Kirkee Ordnance, who are in great form this year, having won the Mrs. Clarke's Gold Cup in Poona and beaten the Customs by six goals to one in an exhibition match, gave a splendid display and won as they liked against the Y. M. C. A. The score board read 6 goals at the end in favour of the Ordnance.

B. B. & C. I. BEATEN.

The B. B. & C. I. "A" got a rude shock when they were beaten by the Manchester Mills.

The Railwaymen were the first to score through D. McHugh, the centre forward. The Manchester Mills were not long in coming on terms, they scoring from a melee.

This period of the game was even and there was no further scoring.

On resumption the Manchester Mills asserted themselves and kept up a sustained attack and took the lead through Kutappa. A little later, Oliveira scored the third goal to make the issue safe.

The Railwaymen never gave up trying and five minutes from the end, reduced the margin, H. McHugh scoring a good goal but that was as far as they could go and full time found them in arrears.

THE SCORE.

Manchester Mills ..... 3 goals.
B. B. & C. I. "A" ..... 2 goals.

THE TEAMS.

MANCHESTER MILLS:—Rocha, Rebello and Fernandes; Stanley Oliveira, J. Pinto and Days; V Dias, Oliveira, Rattos, Kutappa, and Rodrigues.

B. B. & C. I. "A":—Leach, Alexander and Wynne; Travo, Page and Heredia; Gonsalves, H. McHugh, D. McHugh, Millan and Francis.

UMPIRES:—A. J. Francis and K. S. Lynn.

GOALS VICTORY.

In the later match, the Kirkee Ordnance gave a brilliant exhibition and scored a 6 goals victory over the Bombay Y. M. C. A.

They secored five times before the interval. The scores were Tomlinson (2), D'Souza (2) and D'Mello (1).

After the breather they slackened a great deal and resorted to individualism and scored once towards the end through Pilla, this bringing the tally to six.

THE RESULT.

K. O. S. C. ..... 6 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... Nil.

THE TEAMS.

K. O. S. C.:—Godfrey, Rama and James; Christie, H. Brewin and Chavan; Pillai, D'Mello, Tomlinson, D'Souza and R. Brewin.

Y. M. C. A.:—Sarstad, Gidney and Marshall; O'Connor, Poole and Alexander; Sequeira O'Connor, Jenkins, Umer and Paul.

UMPIRES:—C. E. Rodrigues and P. A. Fernandes.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES: At 4-15 p.m.

Young Sports vs. St. Mary's Old Boys, at 5-30 p.m.
Kirkee United vs. Bombay Port Trust.

CHARGE OF UNTRUTH AND VIOLENCE ANSWERED

(Continued from Page 22).

to the Uncha police station in Mewar."

The correspondent adds:—

"Shri Maniklalji belongs to Bijolia. He has been devoting himself to the service of the peasantry for the past 20 years. He founded the Praja Mandal a year ago. But it was declared illegal within a few days. Therefore he started Civil Disobedience some months ago. I send you these incidents as you have begun to write publicly about States' affairs. Will you kindly guide us workers also what should be done in such circumstances?"

STRANGE NEWS

This news is strange, if it is true. It is difficult to understand why the police did not arrest these workers within the Mewar border. Or was it that the workers' friends were avoiding the Mewar territory? In any event the arrests seem to me to have been illegal. The dragging amounted to an assault. The only advice I can give is that this is essentially a case for legal proceedings. The Prajamandal should take it up.

But civil resisters of the States should remember that the real battle has yet to come. The States, big or small, seem to be taking concerted action. They are copying the methods adopted by the British in British India during the Satyagraha struggle and are likely to improve upon them in frightfulness. They fancy that they have no fear of public opinion, for there is none in the States except in rare cases. But civil resisters who are worth their salt will not be deterred by any frightfulness.

ELECTRIC AMULET FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SONS ONLY.

There are so many families where there are all daughters but no son or where there are no children at all. This Amulet is to be securely worn on the right arm of the women. Within a year from date there will be the sure birth of a beautiful and healthy son. This Amulet has got unfailing power. Enclosed in a silver covering. Price Rs. 4/-. Half of the price on delivery of the Amulet and the other half after the birth of the baby.

GUARANTEE:—In case of failure double the price refundable.

KAMA Co., Lahore Road, Amritsar.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Records. 8-30 Selected by Pragji Dossa. 8-45 Records. 12-0 noon. J. L. Ranade. 12-20 p. m. Ardeshir F. Mistry. 12-35 Flute and violin. 12-40 Amirbai Karnataki. 1-0 Music. 3-30 All children's hour. 6-0 Azmat Husain. 6-20 A sarod recital. 6-30 Gujarat garbas. 6-45 Ebrahim Rahmat Ali. 6-55 J. L. Ranade. 7-20 Kumari Nilotpala Desai and her party. 7-35 Ahmed Dilawer. 7-55 Shamsuddin. 8-0 J. L. Ranade.. 8-20 Mohammad Umar Khan. 8-25 Ahmed Dilawer. 8-40 Amirbai Karnataki. 9-15 Week in sport by A. F. S. Talayarkhan. 9-50 New books by R. Choksi. 10-5 Amirbai Karnataki. 10-30 Three instrumentalists. 10-40 Azmat Husain. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a. m., 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. and 3-30 to 4-30 p. m. As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s).

6-0 to 6-30 p. m. As in Bombay I. 6-30 Eveningson. 7-35 to 11-0 As in Bombay I. 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Mukerjee Bhairon. 8-10 Ramzan Khan. 8-30 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 8-50 An Israj Recital. 9-0 Mohammad Shafi. 9-15 For Young Listeners.

12-0 noon Your Selections.

1-0 p.m. Sonatas. 2-0 School Broadcast. 6-0 H. H. Chughtai and His Orchestra: Siri Rag. 6-10 Mohammad Shafi. 6-30 Radhabai. 6-45 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 A Bed-Time Story. 8-10 All-India Music Conference. (Relayed from Meerut). 9-50 Studio Concert V. U D Trio. 11-0 Late News.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. 12-0 noon to 2-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Ramzan Khan. 6-35 Sarangi Recital: Eman. 6-45 Mohammad Shafi. 7-0 Radhabai. 7-20 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 7-40 Ramzan Khan. 8-0 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 All-India Music Conference. (Relayed from Meerut). 11-0 Late News.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. 12 noon to 2-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

6-0 to 7-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta tim)

8-30 a. m. K. C. Dey. 9-0 Madhuri Dey. 9-20 Shyam Ganguli. 9-40 Shaila Devi. 10-5 Music lesson by P. K. Mallick. 10-45 Stage and screen by 'Spectator'. 11-5 Morning music.

6-0 p. m. Bells of St. Margaret's, Westminster. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 K. Mallick. 7-40 Ranibala. 8-0 Kumar Sachin Dev Burman. 9-5 Harry Wells: Baritone. 9-20 Interlude Fritz Kreisler: Violin. 9-30 Latest in science by Col R. N. Chopra.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

588-0a L. z 9shruld shrdlu ——

5-0 p. m. A I R Carnatic orchestra. 5-10 E. Kunchiraman Nair Vocal. 5-30 Shrimati K. R. Nagabhushanam: Vocal. 6-0 E. Kunchiraman Nair Vocal. 6-30 Madras radio theatre. 7-15 K. R. Jayaram Iyer: Vocal. 7-55 Shrimati T. Ganambal: Vocal. 8-25 Emani Achutarama Sastri: Veena. 9-20 Social chaos by T. T. Krishnamachari. 10-0 Emani Achyutarama Sastri: Veena.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-35 p. m. As in Madras 1. 9-35 Choral concert. 10-0 Aubrey Crichton Pianoforte. 10-30 Epilogue.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

5-0 p. m. with villagers 6-10 Lala Rukh 6-30 Nur Jahan 6-50 Khyber Radio Orchestra: Naghma-i-Rags 6-55 Sabrunnisa Begam 7-15 Lala Rukh Multani Kafi 7-35 Nur Jahan 7-45 Khyber Jirga 8-0 Nur Jahan 8-15 Baghal Boosch the poet 8-45 Sabrunnisa Begam 9-0 Lala Rukh 9-45 A Galaxy of stars

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

10-5 a. m. Barkat Ali Khan 10-25 Jaunpuri on Sitar 10-35 Umra Zia Begam 10-55 Classical Music By Feroz Nizami 11-0 Barkat Ali Khan 11-25 Airvoice Orchestra.

6-10 p. m. Umra Zia Begam 6-30 For the countryside 7-15 Barkat Ali Khan 7-35 A Sitar Recital 7-50 Feroz Nizami 8-15 Anis Khatoon of Cawnpore 8-25 Umra Zia Begam 8-45 Sitar Recital 8-55 Barkat Ali Khan 9-45 Interlude 9-50 New Books talk by C. H. Barry 10-5 Musical Montage 10-30 Barkat Ali Khan 10-40 Juthika Roy.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 p. m. Bashir Khan 5-55 Shish Tarang 6-0 Khokhibai of Benares 6-20 Murari Mohan Misra Dhrupad & Dhamar 6-40 Kumari Kalpana Goswami 6-55 Instrumental Duet 7-5 Bashir Khan 7-25 Khokhibai of Benares 7-45 Murari Mohan Misra 8-10 Kumari Kalpana Goswami 8-15 Records 8-45 Kumari Kalpana Goswami 8-55 Khokhibai of Benares 9-50 New Books by C. H. Barry (Relayed from Lahore) 10-5 Frank Wheatley 10-25 Lavinia E. Kingston.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p. m. cards on the table 7-50 Orchestral Hour 8-40 Bells, & Empire Service 9-30 Sunday News Weekly Newsletter, 10-0 Portland Stone.

"Hospital Day" Racing At Mahaluxmi

(Continued from Page 34).

600; third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's FRESH KID 8-3, Selby ... 1

Mr. P. R. Mehta's TORQUEMADA 7-13, Orme 2

Mr. M. D. Petit's JOCUND 7-10, J. O'Neale 3

Mr. R. Higgins' GREEK ARTIST 8-7, Cook 4

Not run:—Grenadier 8-0, Wheatsheaf 6-5.

Tote paid Rs. 118 for win; Rs. 37, Rs. 35 and Rs. 39 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

Congress President Babu Subhas Chandra Bose and Prince Appa Saheb of Aundh in a conversation at the Wardha railway station before the former's departure from Wardha.

ACADEMY OF ISLAM IN BOMBAY

Nurie Wants Ordered Progress On Basis Of True Religion

The Hon. Mr. M Y Nurie, Minister for Public Works Bombay, presided over the inaugural ceremony of the Academy of Islam at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall on Friday when Mrs. Atya Begum spoke on the ideals of the Academy.

In the course of her speech Atya Begum said that the Academy had a cosmopolitan outlook and entertained the same ideals and aspirations. as Institutions existing in Cairo and New York.

They stood for according women their rights and status by establishing of educational and vocation Institutions. For achieving communal harmony Mrs. Atya Begum insisted upon the encouragement of literature of the right type. In this connection she also referred to Prophet Mohammed and his teachings which were highly distorted at the hands of superstitious maulvies.

Mr. Nurie then explaining the ideals of Islam commented upon the lack of reverence for the sanctity of human life. He insisted upon the necessity of following the essential spirit of religion in interest of the ordered progress of the country and the world at large.

GURUKUL PROTEST

Plea For Non-Interference With Religious Rights

KANGRI KANKHAL, Feb. 16.

Mr. Satyavrata, Governor and Vice-Chancellor. Gurakul University wires:—

The residents of Gurakula Kangri place on record their protest against the flogging of Gurakula Bramacharis for singing "Bande Mataram" and congratulate the students on the fortitude they have shown in suffering for their faith. They further request Arya Samajists all over India to hold meetings of protest and forward resolution to the Nizam Government and the Viceroy not to interfere with religious rights.

I. K. Thakore For Senate

Mr. Indraprasad Krishnalal Thakore has been nominated as a candidate for the ensuing election to the Seante by registered graduates to be held on Tuesday. 14th March 1939 to fill in the vacancy caused by the sad death of Mr. B. P. Thakore.

Capt. Solomon In Bombay

Surprised At Changes Bombay In 21 Months

Captain Gladstone Solomon, late Director of the J. J. School of Arts, has arrived in Bombay on a brief holiday. Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", Capt. Solomon giving his impressions about Bombay city said: What a wonderful experience to see India again after a somewhat prolonged absence in Europe! I am surprised at every turn to see the extensive changes and extensions that have taken place in this magnificent city during the 21 months which have elapsed since I last saw it. The Marine Drive, he said, must be one of the finest city promenades in the world. But the masking of the grand prospect from the Hanging Gardens by the ugly facade of featureless buildings opposite comes something as a shock to those who remember the view as it once was. But the first thing that must surely strike every one who lands in Bombay from Europe is its beauty. The people who live in India are accustomed to its advantages and perhaps hardly realise what a privilege it is to contrast its colours and crystal sunshine after the gloom and rigors of the recent winter in London. I cannot help thinking that if only statesmen in Europe who give armaments such an exaggerated precedence over other interests would visit India, they would find under the ameliorative influence of India's colour and art, that there was something more important than arms to think about!

When asked as to his programme in this country, Captain Solomon said: I am looking forward to a brief holiday here, sketching and absorbing the pictorial aspect of this delightful country, and renewing some of the old friendships which I was so fortunate in forming here.

Captain Solomon expressed his regret at the sad death of Mr. Kanayalal Vakil and said, alas, his place is empty. His is an absence which I am sure must be felt more and more in the art circles in Bombay. He also referred to the death of Sir Pheroze Sethna and said: Sir Pheroze leaves a profound blank in the ranks of those public men, who are sincere friends and advocates of arts and artists in India. In particular, it must be severely felt at the Museum, in which, he was as so keenly interested and in where he left such a fine legacy of devoted and constructive service.

Western India Lawn Tennis Championships

Opening Day's Results: Vakharia Plays Well

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A characteristically colourless opening day's programme kept back most of the local tennis fans from the Queen's Road courts on Saturday evening. Evidently none of them were keen on having to witness the usual process of elimination. Though as many as thirteen matches were actually played, in none of them, with the possible exception of the Bobb-Vakharia encounter, did the standard of play steer clear of the 'mediocrity' zone. Most of the 'nondescripts' seemed to be suffering from 'tournamentitis,' their better known opponents naturally took full advantage of the occasion to indulge in some real 'limb loosening.'

BOBB SHAKY

Only Bobb was deprived of this privilege—his youthful opponent F.F. Vakharia—who is usually the embodiment of recklessness, for once deciding to make a fight of it.

A score of 7—5, 6—1, rather flatters 'E.V.' who was taking things somewhat too easily, being obviously just content with shaking off the after-effect of the 'thousand miles' from Lucknow. Had he chosen not to be spectacular at crucial moments Vakharia might have made things look 'bad' for India's former No. 1 player. An extremely vulnerable backhand also cost the youngster several valuable points. However, he had given a truly courageous display and, on his present form, should progress well in the Western India Plate.

MEHTA IMPRESSES

Only one other member of the 'Big Four,' 'Jimmy' Mehta was seen in action on the opening day. The Nagpur lad, though also 'holidaying' with his opponent, was more impressive, with his effective service, powerful cross-court drives and clever drop shots.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Men's Singles

FIRST ROUND

P.R. Shivjiani beat C. W. Owen (6—2, 5—7, 8—6).

J.M. Lee beat M.N. Sidhwa (8—6, 6—3).

G.W. Bhagat beat R.F. Moss (6—2, 4—6, 6—3).

M.R. Row beat R.S. Samsi (6—2, 6—1).

E.V. Bobb beat F.F. Vakharia (7—5, 6—1).

O. Sutton beat M. Forster (6—1, 6—1).

A.C. Pereira beat H.R. Shellenberger (6—4, 6—4).

A.J. Wadia beat N.V. Ullal (7—5, 6—3).

W.B. Schleiter beat M.R. Merchant (6—4, 7—5).

R. Sen W.O. Hiralal Parekh.

SECOND ROUND

J.M. Mehta beat P. Powalla (6—0, 6—2).

A.C. Suntook beat V.D. Sirur (6—3, 6—2).

J. Harvey beat T. W. Brougn (6—3, 6—0).

Ladies Singles

FIRST ROUND

Miss R. Mehrunnissa v. Miss P. G. Dinshaw: Postponed.

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMME

CENTRE COURT

4 p.m. Rasikkumar Sinhji v. Mahmud Alam.

4-45 p.m. S. A. Azim v. R. Sen.

5-30 p.m. J. Harvey and R. Chopra v. H.A. Bateson and R.B.Y. Simpson.

COURT NO. 1

4 p.m. P. R. Shivjiani v. P.M. Dowson.

4-45 p.m. A.C. Pereira v. A.J. Wadia.

5-30 p.m. P. Wells and E. Pudumji v. V. D. Sirur and R.S. Samsi.

COURT NO. 4

4 p.m. P. Wells v. C.M. Khatau.

4-45 p.m. W.D. Ten Broeck v. Y. M. Bhave.

5-30 p.m. G.D. Bhagat and N.K. Suvarna v. R.F. Walsh and R.F. Moss.

COURT NO. 5

4 p.m. R.F. Walsh v. R.W. Cawdeary.

4-45 p.m. N.S. Talwar v. Y.R. Savur.

5-30 p.m. H.U. Deutler and H.W. Schultz v. A. Wiles and P. M. Dowson.

COURT NO. 6

4 p.m. B.T. Blake v. H.U. Deutler.

4-45 p.m. Mrs. W.A. Bell and Mrs. P.S. Williams v. Mrs. Gentry and Mrs. Maine.

5-30 p.m. M.R. Row v. E. V. Bobb.

FIRST AVAILABLE COURT

R. K. L. Singh and V. Sheth v. M.R. Row and H. Howard.

'Hard Work', Royal Road To Success

Sir A. R. Dalal's Modesty: Advises Youth To Be Non-Communal In Outlook

An address and a casket were presented to Sir Ardeshir R. Dalal (Kt.), by his friends and admirers, in the Albless Baug, on Saturday evening for the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by the Government of India.

A large and distinguished gathering attended the function in the Albless Baugh, which was turned into a fairy-land by attractive decorations and illuminations. Mr. Mancherji P Khareghat, I. C. S. (Rtd.), presided over the function.

Mr. B. Karanjia read the address which stated that the honour of knighthood was in itself a proof of the meritorious services rendered by Sir A. Dalal to the Government and to one of the most important industries of the country.

Sir A. Dalal's brilliant academic career and his success as an able officer and as an industrialist were an object lesson to Indian youth. He served the Bombay city as its first permanent Indian Municipal Commissioner, and in that capacity helped to establish the claims of Indians to be entrusted with the highest offices in the State.

It was further stated in the address: "Ever since you joined the House of Tatas as the Managing Director of the Tata Iron and Steel, Ltd., your vigorous handling of the difficult problems, which confronted you, your outstanding ability and energy, financial acumen, devotion to duty and wise guidance have left their mark on the administration of that huge concern with the result that the Company is now in a highly prosperous condition."

The address concluded with the hope that Sir A. Dalal would continue to show keen interest in the future of the community by affording it the benefit of his advice, guidance and encouragement.

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar paying glowing tributes to Sir A. Dalal's high character and intellectual eminence, observed that he was the first Indian to occupy the position of Municipal Commissioner, which was till then the preserve of European civilians. He proved the most capable Commissioner.

As a Managing Director of the Tata Iron and Steel concern, Sir A. Dalal reorganised the affairs of the Company with great success during the depression which threatened its ruin. He was also responsible for inaugurating a scheme of bonus along the lines of large companies in America and Europe by which the labour at Jamshedpur shares profits with the shareholders and officers of the Company.

The speaker advised the youth to follow in the footsteps of Sir Ardeshir if they aspired to rise in life to high position.

Sir Ardesher Dalal, in reply to the address, expressed his gratitude for the kindness and honour done to him. He did not think anything unusual and extraordinary about his career and held that his success was the result of hard work.

He then referred to the various measures inaugurated during the period when he was the Municipal Commissioner. From his varied experience as a Government official, he could say that Indians were capable of holding high executive posts ably and efficiently.

BE NON-COMMUNAL IN OUTLOOK.

Concluding, he said: "I have been always non-communal in my outlook. Situated as we are it is not desirable for us to take up a violently communal attitude. I do not despair of the future of our community. I maintain that even without special representation and favours, our community will hold its own by the dint of its merit, integrity, enterprise and character".

The guests were then entertained with a sumptuous dinner, when Sir J. Coyaji presided.

Mr. A. D. Shroff who spoke among others suggested that the Tata Iron and Steel Company should adopt "discriminating protection" or judicious patronage in the case of Parsis.

Sir A. Dalal, in reply, pointed out the difficulties in implementing the suggestion of Mr. Shroff and observed that the Parsi youths could avail themselves of the apprenticeship scheme recently devised by the firm.

BENGAL JUTE ORDINANCE OF 1938

Withdrawn By Government

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of Bengal have withdrawn the Bengal jute ordinance 1938, with effect from to-morrow (Sunday).

The Ordinance, which will be remembered, was promulgated on September 9, 1938 with the object of restricting the manufacture of jute goods. It empowered the Governgent of Bengal to regulate the working hours in jute mills, restrict increase or replacement of looms under penalty of fine extending to Rupees 5,000 and forfeiture of looms. Provision was also made in the Ordinance for the appointment of an Advisory Board with a view to having the industries' considered opinion on the matter of restriction.—A. P.

BASIC EDUCATION SCHEME

Mr. Sarjeant To Confer With Mahatma

WARDHA, Feb. 18.

Mr. Sarjeant, Special Commissioner for Education in India, is coming here on Sunday evening, to have an interview with Gandhiji.

It is stated that Mr. Sarjeant will have a discussion with Gandhiji on the basic education scheme.

He will also visit Maganwadi, the Vidya Mandir training centre and other national institutions in Wardha.

GIVE HINDUSTHANI ITS DUE

Kher On Duty Of Recognised Schools

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister presided over the function of the "Parents' Day", at the New High School for Girls on Saturday evening.

The Principal of the School, Miss P. F. Patuck, took the Premier round and showed him the various hand works executed by the girl students. After the inspection, a short but delightful programme of songs, musical drill, etc. conducted by the girls was gone through which were much appreciated by the audience.

PREMIER'S APPRECIATION

The Prime Minister in a short speech stated that he much appreciated the various exhibits of the girls and wished the institution a brilliant future. Though he was not against the teaching of English, French, German or any other foreign language, he stated that Hindusthani should also receive attention, when it is a recognised school.

The Hon. Secy. Miss P. F. Patuck then read the Administration Report which, among other things, gave a short history of the School.

Mr. J. B. Petit, President and Managing Trustee of the institution gave a vote of thanks to the Premier for the honour done to them in visiting their school.

'BASIC' ENGLISH IN HYDERABAD

EXPERT'S SERVICES REQUISITIONED.

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 14.

Following tripartite negotiations between the Education Department of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, "The Times of India" and the Orthological Institute, Cambridge, it is announced that Basic English will be introduced into State secondary schools in the coming school year beginning in June.

This decision will affect several thousand children who will be making a start with English, but the teaching of Basic may be extended, as a rapid consolidation course, to children who have learnt English for a year or two more without making very much progress.

In order to ensure that the system is taught and used in the right lines Mr. Adolph Myers, who represents the Orthological Institute in India, will give courses in Basic and the Basic technique to about 120 selected teachers in Hyderabad in May, and will later tour the State in his capacity as Adviser.

RAPID PROGRESS.

Basic English is a scientific selection of 850 simple English words with which, with the help of 250 common idioms and a simplified grammar, it is possible to express ideas for which a vocabulary of 25,000 words is normally used.

The invention of Mr. C. K. Ogden, a Cambridge scholar., the system has spread rapidly in India, Burma and Ceylon in the last few months, and is now being used as a first step to English by about 20,000 pupils in about 250 schools.

Meanwhile the primers specially designed by the Orthological Institute for the teaching of Basic in schools have been sanctioned by the Government Text-Book Committees of Bombay and Madras and the most important Provinces and States in India.

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Bullion Market Steady

LITTLE VARIATIONS IN EXCHANGES

BOMBAY: FEB. 18.

NEW YORK VOTTON

Bombay straddle reversing caused slight depressed feeling in cotton, particularly nears ruled easy. The market developed better undertone on occasional trade calling, but slightly reacted on some liquidation and outside selling.

BULLION

Gold price in London was fixed lower by a penny.

Forward silver rose by 1|16d. India bought forward. Spot was weaker by 1 16d.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, Feb. 18.

Previous closing	7.81
To-day's opening	7.79
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	7.81
Difference	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Previous closing	4.83
To-day's opening	4.82
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	4.82
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 150-0
July August	Rs. 151-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 18.

The New York cotton was slightly depressed by continued Bombay straddle reversing with nears particularly affected, but with the appearance of occasional trade calling the market assumed better undertone.

The trading in July commenced at 7.79 i.e. two points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and some liquidation with foreign selling but subsequently the demand improved on speculative support and foreign buying under which prices steadily rose to 7.83 after which the market reacted on some liquidation and outside selling with July closing at 7.81.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Broach April/May opened at Rs. 149-6 and then improved to Rs. 150. The closing rate was Rs. 149-14.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 18.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.42/8.41) 8.43/8.43
May (8.05/8.05) 8.08/8.07
July (7.79/7.78) 7.79/7.79

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, Feb. 18.

American March (4.80) 4.82
American May (4.74) 4.76
Egyptian March (6.49) 6.55
Egyptian May (6.63) 6.69

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Feb. 17.

Indian Pekoe (0.10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop February March (£23 15/16 paid and value) £24 3/16 paid and value
Dunlop February (£27 1/2) £27 1/2
Lightning February (£25 1/4) £25 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/8 paid and sellers) 8 1/8 paid and value
Forward April June (8 3/16 paid and value) 8 3/16 paid and value

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb. 18.

Previous closing	4.68 3/4
To-day's opening	4.68 3/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 18.

Previous closing	4.68.65
To-day's opening	4.68.68
To-day's closing	4.68.78

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Feb. 18.

Previous closing	176.98
To-day's opening	176.96
To-day's closing	177.01

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 18.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.68 and continued very steady with hardly any important variations.

Franc opened at 176.96 and continued very steady with little changes.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.217) 13.233
New York on Bombay (35.03) 35.04
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/8) 87 1/8
London on Milan (89.07) 89.07
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/16 nominal) 0-8 5/32 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-4 1/2) £7-8-3 1/2
Silver (20 3/4d) 20 11/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay February March (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers

METALS

London, Feb. 18.

Tin (£211 3/4 buyers £212 sellers. Easier) £213 1/4 buyers £213 1/2 sellers. Very steady
Lead (£14 1/16 buyers £14 1/8 sellers. Quiet) £14 5/16 buyers £14 3/8 sellers.
Electrolytic Copper (£46 1/2 to £47 1/2) £47 to £48 Very steady.
Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

The market closed with March being quoted at 54 3/8d.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Feb. 18.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"India bought forward. Small spot demand. Market quietly steady."

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Commercial Drafts Increase

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

On the Money Market overnight accommodation from clearing banks was readily obtainable at 1/2 per cent against bills for security. Discount operators viewed with pleasure the slight expansion in the volume of commercial drafts and with expectations that with any slackening in the flow of taxation payments Government will increase Treasury Bills offerings and also anticipated a benefit from the huge increase proposed in the defence expenditure.

Wall Street closed firm.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Feb. 18.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton March	12	11	6
Sind cotton May	13	15	0
Punjab March	12	3	0
Punjab May	12	5	3
Desi American March	17	3	9
Desi American May	17	4	0
Tone quiet.			
Wheat March	23	6	6
Wheat July	25	2	0
Tone quiet.			
Toria February	33	12	9
Toria March	34	8	3
Toria May	35	6	0
Cottonseed March	19	15	3
Cottonseed May	19	14	0
Gram July	26	11	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 18.

Spot (20 3/4d) 20 11/16—1/16
Forward (19 13/16d) 19 7/8+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 18.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-4 1/2) £7-8-3 1/2

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March quoting at 54 5/8d. The trading was quiet and featureless in the absence of any constructive news from abroad.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 18.

General Motors (dol 49) dol 48 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 1/4) dol 29
U S Common New Stock (dol 60 7/8) dol 60 3/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 18.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

3½ GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 96/2 at 2 p.m.

Sedition Charge Framed Against Bagal

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 18.

Rao Saheb Shetye, the District Magistrate of Kolhapur resumed hearing of the sedition case against Mr. M. K. Bagal at 8-30 this morning when Rao Saheb Sowani for the prosecution and Mr. Bagade for the accused argued for two hours. The court then took half hour to write its judgment and framed charges against Mr. Bagal under Sec. 124A I.P.C. and ordered him to stand his trial before the same court.

Mr. Bagal denied the charge of sedition.

Tyab Sheik To Be Placed On Trial

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

Information has been received here that Tyab Sheik, A labour leader, who was arrested at Ahmedabad on February 16, is being brought to Calcutta tomorrow morning under police escort. He will be placed on trial before a Calcutta Magistrate on the charge of sedition in connection with a speech delivered by him at the All India Trade Union Congress in Calcutta in 1935.—A. P.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 18.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a. m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov.	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	81	55	—	0.7	—0.6
Amraoti	92	65	—	0.3	—1.5
Akola	95	62	—	—	—1.6
Ahmeabad	90	62	—	—	—0.3
Ajmer	74	55	—	—	—0.9
Ahmednagar	92	63	—	—	—1.4
Allahabad	82	61	—	0.8	—1.0
Benares	89	62	—	0.8	—0.9
Bombay	83	71	—	1.1	+0.5
Bangalore	84	64	—	0.7	—3.1
Bhopal	88	60	—	0.3	—
Baroda	91	54	—	—	—
Belgaum	91	62	—	1.1	—1.1
Bijapur	92	63	—	0.1	—1.4
Bhavnagar	88	58	—	—	—0.4
Calcutta	83	69	—	0.1	—1.7
Cawnpore	85	61	—	0.7	—0.8
Calicut	93	76	—	1.5	—5.4
Colombo	87	71	T	15.3	—7.1
Cheerapunji	64	54	—	4.6	—0.8
Delhi	73	52	—	0.7	—1.4
Darjeeling	51	40	—	0.9	—1.4
Hyderabad (Dn.)	91	58	—	—	—1.6
Hyderabad (Sd.)	77	56	—	0.2	—0.3
Indore	87	57	—	—	—0.9
Jhansi	84	58	—	0.4	—0.9
Jubbulpore	91	59	—	1.5	—0.7
Jaipur	76	54	—	—	—1.0
Karwar	69	86	—	1.8	—0.4
Lucknow	82	60	—	0.6	—1.1
Lahore	66	48	—	1.2	—0.9
Mysore	89	67	—	1.0	—2.2
Madras	87	68	—	3.2	—18.5
Marmagoa	85	75	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	91	60	—	0.1	—0.9
Mussoorie	54	39	0.2	4.3	—2.6
Mahableshwar	82	62	—	1.3	—0.7
Mount Abu	69	49	—	—	—0.8
Mangalore	89	76	—	2.1	—1.6
Mercara	81	60	—	2.9	—1.3
Nagpur	95	59	—	0.1	—2.0
Poona	93	59	—	0.3	—1.0
Rangoon	95	69	—	10.1	+6.6
Ratnagiri	85	70	—	2.9	+1.8
Rajkot	86	54	—	—	—0.4
Srinagar	40	32	T	7.5	+0.7
Sholapur	94	64	—	—	—1.7
Surat	91	66	—	—	—0.4
Trichinopoly	92	72	—	4.5	—4.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

INDIAN STUDENTS' RESPONSIBILITY

The following message has been received by Mr. R. Raschid, Secretary, Leeds University Indian Association from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

INDIA CHANGING RAPIDLY

"May I send my good wishes to the Leeds University Indian Association? Indian Students, who have been privileged to go abroad for their studies have a special responsibility. India is changing rapidly and the whole world is tying itself up into knots which are becoming more and more difficult to unravel. But we shall have to unravel them as far as India is concerned. Indians who have been abroad have had special opportunities of understanding world affairs and of training themselves for the service of India. I hope they will take full advantage of this opportunity".

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD MUST UNITE

Khan Bahadur Azizul Haque, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University and Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly says:—

"May I convey the good wishes of this University to the University of Leeds Indian Association? Leeds is more and more attracting students from all parts of India and I hope the Indian Association will be of help and service to the students and will unite the Indian students of the different parts of India in one common bond of fellowship".

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, February 18.

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 149-4 for Broach A|M delivery and improved to Rs. 149-12 on scattered buying and some covering. Later on there was some long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 149-8. The market was steady at this level. Liverpool Market opened at a decline of one point against expected rise of one point. The local market was quiet with Broach A|M. quoted at Rs. 149-6 and finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. as.
F.G.M.G. Broach:—	
April-May	149-4
July-August	150-4
Oomra Fine M.G.:—	
March	128-2
May	128-8
Bengal F.G.M.G.:—	
March	115-2
May	115-8

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb 17

GIZA NO 1—	
Spot	6.91—1
March	6.52+6
May	6.66+6
GIZA NO. 2—	
March	6.70+2
May	6.81+3
July	6.86+3
October	6.90+4
November	6.90+4
January	6.90+4
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.90+2
March	5.75+3
May	5.83+5
July	5.87+5
October	5.77+5
November	5.77+5
January	5.80+6

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay. February 18.

Yesterday London Gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-4 1|2. London|Paris Exchange rate was 4 points up at 176.98. Dollar|Sterling Cross Rate was 4.68 3|4. London Silver prices advanced 1|8d. to 20 3|4d. for spot, while forward quotation declined 1|16d. to 19 14|16d. There was short covering on spot where supplies were small buyers were satisfied. New York Spot Silver was 42 3|4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0|8. London-Bombay parity for spot was Rs. 54-8-0 and forward was Rs. 52-4-9. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-12. A London cable states that silver rise in premium for cash delivery due to small London stocks, renewals of substantial hedge sales and withdrawal from market of large supplies previously on loan. This withdrawal possibly temporary but for near future present premium likely to be maintained and may even widen further. Today's cash price attracted offers of shipment from America but buyers were satisfied. The local market was cautious and did not care much to respond to London advices where it was purely a local question. Quotations were as under:—

	Gold	Silver
Ready	37 0 9	52 9 0
Fagan dely	37 1 0	52 6 0
Fagan Tejimandi	0 2 0	0 7 0
Chaitra dely.	37 1 6	52 3 0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0 4 0	0 13 0

LONDON METALS

London, Feb 17

Copper	£42 7 6
Lead	£14 7 6
Spelter	£13 16 3
Tin	£212 10 0

LONDON SUGAR

London, Feb 17

March	sh. 6 0 3/4d.

Further Rise In Hydro-Electric Shares

PRESIDENT WARNS JOBBERS

Tata Steel Shares Register Recovery

BOMBAY, February 18.

It appears that the recent sharp decline in share values and particularly in Steel shares drew the attention of the Stock Exchange authority and it was reported that some leading jobbers were summoned by the President, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff.

Before the opening of the Session Mr. Shroff made a small speech in the trading hall and assured the house that if any jobber is found purposely depressing prices would be dealt with as per provisions of the rules.

It appears this warning of the President have had favourable effect and there was cessation of selling and prices looked up under short covering.

It appears that the term jobber is often used for a Taravaniwala. The function of these two classes of operators are quite different and as such there are no jobbers in the local market. We have only Taravaniwallas who generally take quick turns.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market was quiet. Foreign political considerations were still the major influence on the market which, however, did not disregard the more pacific tenour of news from overseas. On the other hand there was no indication whatever to follow up advances pending more concrete signs of spring improvement in American business with the consequence that the market finished heavy with U.S. Steel shares declining dol. 3|4 at 59 1|2.

Trading commenced in the local market a little late and at the opening Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1050 and declined to Rs. 1040. Later on prices improved to Rs. 1050 but once again eased off to Rs. 1040. At this level there was a steady flow of buying and the so-called jobbers were also supporting the market after the warning given to them and prices advanced to Rs. 1090 and finally closed at Rs. 1087. Ordinary shares also improved to Rs. 248. Cotton mill shares were fairly steady with Bombay Dyeings quoted at Rs. 867. There was further improved demand for Hydro-Electric shares and Tata Powers improved to Rs. 1290. It was said that there was extensive covering in Electric shares.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

100	Ahmd. Advance	416 4
250	BOMBAY DYEING	867 8
100	CENTURY	231 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	224 8
100	COLABA	130 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	Davia	75
250	Dawn	320 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 3
100	Finlay	110 8
100	GOKAK	137 0
1.000	Hindustan	1.705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	105 0
100	KOHINOOR	258 0
250	Laxmi	502 8
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	125 8
250	Model	51 8
50	MYSORE	89 0
200	NEW GREAT	222 8
100	Osmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	223 0
25	Sassoon Silk	70 0
1.000	Sholapur	3225 0
50	SIMPLEX	75 0
100	SWADESHI	214 0
100	Swan	103 8
500	Vishnu	1,187 8
1.000	Westerns	860 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	115 0
25-50	Central	32 14
500	Imperial	1,520 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	366 4
50-100	India	144 0
100	Reserve Bank	112 8
5	Unions	5 14
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated	114 0
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	685 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 13
20	Mercantile	51 12
15-75	New India	35 2
200	Oriental	4,200 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 4
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ah. Old	135 0
1,000	ANDHRA	1,405 0
10	Ajmer	11 14
50	Bombay Tram	122 0
100	Bombay Suburban	145 4
10	Broach	9 12
100	Karachi	190 0
100	Poona	170 10
100	Surat	174 0
100	TATA HYDRO	149 0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,290 0
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	957 8
100	C. Province	99 8
100	Dn Baramati	103 12
100	Gujarat	96 0
100	Mandra Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	95 0
100	Sara Serajganj	104 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 18

Bombay Dyeing (860) 857 865 870 867
Century (228) 229 231 230 232 231/8
Central India (221) 221 223 224/8
Kohinoor (254/8) 255 257 256 258
New Great (219) 219 222/8
Simplex (74) 74 75
Swadeshi (211) 211 210 212 214
Associated Cement (114) 114/4 114
Andhra (1385) 1390 1400 1405
Tram Ord (120/8) 120/8 121/8 122
Tata Hydro (146) 146 149
Tata Power (1265) 1262 1265 1277 1272 1282 1292 1290
T Steel Defd (1050) 1055 1040 1057 1070 1050 1067 1080 1090 1085 1087
T Steel Ord (241) 242 241 245 243/8 246 248
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (154/12) 154/12-155
Bellapur (168) 169 170
B Steam (212/8) 212
B Burma (429/8) 429 433 432 435 440 441

500	Tapti Valley	760 0
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp.	6 0
83h.	Indian Copper	2 1 0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	42 0
10	Shivrajpur	38 8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,087 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	248 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	314 0
10	Air Services	9 4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	170 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	840 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	212 8
125	B. BURMA	441 0
50	BOMBAY Conty.	145 0
8sh.	B. Petrol	3-9-3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79 8
100	IN. BLEACHING	122 0
50	Ind Invest Trust	42 0
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	67 8
30	Premier Con.	61 12
15	Scindia	18 3
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	40 4
	PREFERENCE	
5-1|2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495 0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram. (T.F.)	74 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	558 12
6½	p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	107 4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	99 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	144 11
7 ½	p.c. Tata Power	1530 0
6	p. c. Tata Steel 1st	208 8
7 ½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	717 8
	DEBENTURES	
3-3|4	p. c. Andhra Valley	102 2
6	p.c Andhra Valley	105 8
4	p.c Bombay Telephone	51 14
7	p.c. Sholapur	79 4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	107 4

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 18

3 1/2	per cent G P Notes 96/3
2 3/4	per cent 1948/62 Loan 98/12
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan 100/12
3	per cent 1941 Bonds 101/12
3	per cent 1963/65 97/9
3 1/2	per cent 1947/55 104/10
4	per cent 1940/43 Bonds 107/8
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/8
4	1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 117/10
5	per cent U P Bonds 98
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan 101/2
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan 104/8
	TAX FREES
5	per cent 1943/55 114/9
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 124
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4	per cent 1972 B P T 109/4
4	per cent 1974 M Deb 108/8
5	per cent 1954 M Deb. 117/8
6	per cent M Deb 1954 129
6	per cent K P T 1956 129

Tone: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb 18

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to May

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 1/8
Bank's buying T T 284 1/8
Bank's buying D D 283 3/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 3/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 46 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86 1/8

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.68.75 17th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 18th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 7/8 18th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 1/8 18th instant
Java London 8.71 3/4 18th instant
London Paris 176.98 17th instant
London Belgium 27.80 1/4 17th instant
London Switzerland 20.55 1/4 17th instant
London Berlin 11.67 3/4 17th instant
London Stockholm 19.41 17th instant
London New York 4.68.65 17th instant
London Amsterdam 8.74 1/4 17th instant
London Italy 89.07 17th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-4 1/2 17th instant
Silver London Ready 20 3/4 17th instant
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 17th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 17th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 17th instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 17th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 17

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	74
3 1/2 per cent	87 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	104 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	108 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	112 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	107 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70
3 1/2 per cent War loan	97 1/2
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/70	107 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	42/6

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb 17

SAKELS—	
March	12.24+7
May	12.31—0
ASHMOUNI—	
February	9.79+4
April	9.91+3
June	9.99+4
October	9.82+6
GIZA—	
March	11.86+2
May	12.04+1
July	12.17+1
November	12.25+2
January	12.33+2

Stage v. Screen

By D. G. VYAS.

BHARAT NATYA SAMMELAN — MOVEMENT MISSES THE CRUCIAL POINT — SCREEN AS A CURIOSITY — MECHANICAL VEHICLES HOSTILE TO ARTS — PROTECTIVE MEASURES NEEDED FOR STAGE — FAILURE OF RANGABHOOMI PARISHAD — ART-TREASURES OF SPAIN — A NATIONAL HERITAGE — ANTI-BOURGEOIS EXHIBITION IN ITALY.

The decadence of dramatic art in the Bombay Presidency, though it is generally believed to be a negligible phase, has not failed to perturb some art-minded persons. The Bharat Natya Sammelan (Indian Dramatic Association) of Poona has realised the depth to which the art has sunk through the apathy of a large bulk of the inappreciative play-going public who, probably, consider cine-art as the latest development of theatrical art. The thirtieth session of the association held at Nagpur last month gave sufficient proof of its conviction that dramatic art is indispensable to the cultural development of a nation.

Decline Of Stage

The consensus of opinions, expressed in some speeches at Nagpur as well as the session of the association at Poona last year, is that the stage has declined with the growth of the screen. In spite of it the association, which stands primarily and pre-eminently for the resuscitation of the dramatic art, is not able to dissociate itself from cine-art and focus all its energies on its objective. It is anomalous on the part of the association to keep its foot in two camps and to dream of the revival of the stage.

Constructive Policy

It is gratifying to note that the association does not cherish hopes to revive the stage by crushing its adversary. Mr. B. V. Varerkar, who was the president of the session at Poona, had argued that cine-art did not kill the stage, but the discomfiture of the latter was the outcome of its want of strength to withstand the former. The argument is not entirely infallible because it does not take into consideration the superficial and erratic taste of the play-going public.

Crucial Point

The curtailment of the duration of theatrical performances representation of female characters by actresses, and some hints on the construction of theatres and composition and production of plays were suggested by the Hon. Mr. T. J. Kedar, the chairman of the reception committee, as conducive to the regeneration of the stage. The resolutions passed at the conference indicate that the association explored all the avenues, but missed the crucial point of the cultivation of popular interest in art.

Curiosity

The growth of cinema is not the outcome of the dissatisfaction of people with the stage, but of their ignorance and inability to discriminate between and appreciate the true values of the two arts. Play-goers, who have deserted the stage, are enamoured of the screen as an object of curiosity produced by scientific invention. Educated and fastidious cynics, who have never patronised the stage, have received the screen as a blessing from the West.

Stage v Screen

Direct communion of the spectator with the executant is the basis of all fugitive arts of India. From the dramatic point of view the screen is an art without life. Theatrical art is a reality, cine-art is a phantom of reality. The machine is hostile to the artistic handicrafts of India. Mechanical vehicles of art such as the screen, radio and gramophone, are hostile to the growth of the genuine arts of drama, dance and music. The theatrical art is man-made, the film is machine-made.

Education Of People

So long as the movement for the regeneration of theatrical art fails to concentrate its efforts on educating people in the appreciation of the fundamental distinctions between the apparently similar arts, both arts do not bid fair to prosper in India. Progress of any art is determined by its intelligent exploitation. Nowhere in the world the cine-art has lynched the stage. In Russia the simultaneous growth of the screen and the stage is in full swing.

Stage In Europe

Events like the visit of the Comedie Francaise to London, the tour of the Old Vic of England to Italy, Portugal Greece, Malta and Egypt, the production of "Geneva" of Shaw at Geneva, and the proposed art-festival of music, drama and allied arts with the flavour of the eighteenth century at Bath indicate that the position of the stage in Europe is not shaken by the screen and that its progress is unhampered.

Canker

Why, then, the tragedy on the theatrical art in India? Popular ignorance is the crux of the problem of the revivalistic movement. The rescue of the art from the scylla of the aggressive cine-art and the charybdis of the appalling popular callousness lies in the eradication of the canker of ignorance that has corrupted the aesthetic sense of the play-going public. The movement should be much wider, deeper and more energetic than the scheme of intercollegiate dramatic competition conceived by the association.

Barricades

The dramatic art urgently demands barricades against the debacle of cine-art. Some of the resolutions passed by the association at Poona last year and at Nagpur recently have made provisions for such barricades. Legislative concessions, if not active patronage by the Government, are of paramount importance as protective measures. If, the film-industry can claim and receive protective measures from the Government, why should the theatrical art be neglected? Because it is not labelled as an industry?

Deputations

Since the conclusion of the session at Poona last year three deputations on behalf of the association waited upon the Ministers for Finance, Law and Order and Local Self-Government and demanded exemption to the theatrical art from entertainment tax, relaxation of the rules for censorship and staging of plays and legislation for the provision for municipal theatres, but without any tangible result so far.

Concessions

In view of the interest evinced by the Government in the cultural development of the people the reticence observed by it cannot be construed as its apathy to the art. The Government should relax, if not repeal, all restrictions on the theatrical art as far as possible. The programme of visual education centres round films, but it should be noted that the stage is a more potent and vital source of recreation as well as education than its lifeless representative.

Provincial Outlook

It is to be regretted that an association which is designated as "Bharat" Natya Sammelan should have a provincial outlook. It should be congratulated on having taken a lead to secure protective measures for the stage. Any measure if conceded to by the Government, will affect other provinces of the presidency also.

Wider Movement

If shorter duration of performances will appeal to the Government as an argument for regulations fixing earlier hours of closing dramatic theatres, the existing companies with repertoires of lengthy plays in and outside Maharashtra will suffer tremendously. Why should the association, therefore, not consult and enlist sympathies of other provinces and inaugurate a presidency-wide movement?

Duration Of Plays

Longer duration has, so far, been a distinctive feature of the theatrical art. The curtailment of the duration of performances by introducing shorter plays, according to the suggestion made by the Hon. Mr. Kedar, will not induce the public to profer the stage to the screen. The boredom to people resulting from sitting for longer hours is an imaginary argument. Those who can sit in stalls for hours together to witness the pentangular cricket match are not expected to be tired of theatrical performances if they can appreciate them.

Rangabhoomi Parishad.

The spirit of amity between literary scholars and professional playrights and actors in Maharashtra should infect Gujarat in which literature generally frowns at the professional stage and thinks of art in terms of its literary aspect only. The dramatic movement, which the Rangabhoomi Parishad held at Ahmedabad in November 1937 promised to pioneer, appears to have died before its birth. It was ostensibly a theatrical conference without the official representation of the professional stage.

Its Failure

Some members of the literary aristocracy who frequently form the vanguard of any type of movement in Gujarat were found on the front benches of the conference. Its failure was, therefore, a foregone conclusion. Mr. Ramanlal V. Desai, the president, seems to have been satisfied with the production of his "Poornima" on the screen. Does Mr. Rasiklal Parikh, who had vehemently indicted the contemporary stage of Gujarat, know that "Vadilona Vanke", the latest play produced by the Deshi Natak Samaj, is nearing its century? When is the second session of the conference to be convened?

Art In Spain

That art is not the heritage of any of the belligerent parties of Spain was clearly manifest in the visit of Senor Delvayo to Perpignan and in the arrangement for the temporary deposit of the art-treasure of Spain with the League of Nations at Geneva. Senor Delvayo enunciated a lofty ideal of art by his declaration to the effect that the treasure should be returned to whatever party is recognised to be the Government of Spain on condition that it will be preserved as the property of the Spanish people.

Neutrality Of Art

But the Nationalists do not appear to make any distinction between brutality and beauty, because their aeroplanes are reported to have bombed the lorries conveying the art-treasure. Senor Delvayo's ideal is worthy of appreciation by India, in which art is not infrequently exploited for communal and provincial purposes.

Art-Mechanical

The scheme of an anti-bourgeois exhibition in Italy signifies that art is exploited as a vehicle for the inculcation of Fascist ideals in the people. Prizes to artists in utilitarian exhibition should be considered as badges of their slavery. Art as a school-master is art-mechanical, but as a spontaneous creation is art-genuine. The creative processes of the artist are stimulated by freedom but subdued by force.

ORGANIZE REAL INDIAN ARMY

By Major MURTAZA KHAN

That unity is essential for the achievement of freedom and Swaraj is now a commonplace of politics, but the leaders of communities who repeat it are drifting away from this objective. They do not translate into action the common creed that we all believe in one God, to Him we will return, we are the children of the same original parents, and all religions are agreed on the rules of morality and of social life.

It is such a pity that Hindus and Muslims, both claiming to be civilized and religious, should quarrel over the killing of cows, and music before Mosques. Let Muslims remind themselves of the saying of my great great grandfather Khalifa Ali, "Do not make your bellies the graves of animal flesh." The late King Habibullah of Afghanistan advised Muslims at Delhi to refrain from killing cows so that the feelings of their Hindu brothers may not be hurt.

Saadi, the great poet of Iran says, "Dil ba dast awar ke Hajje Akbar ast." Mahomedans of Arabia, Iraq, Afghanistan and Iran do not eat beef. They eat mutton only. At the same time Hindus will lose nothing by stopping music when passing Mosques out of regard for the sentiments of Mussalmans. No Muslim and no Hindu is prepared to assert that eating beef and playing music before Mosques are essential articles of their faith.

Communal Riots

In my opinion some leaders are responsible for keeping alive these ridiculous disputes. For, once these are settled, they will lose leadership. It is, therefore, for the masses now to solve this problem by refusing to allow themselves to be incited and misled into communal riots by interested persons.

Unity is all the more necessary for building up a strong and up-to-date army for India. The true salvation of this country lies in having a purely Indian Army fit to hold its own against that of any other country. Such an Army will of course gain distinction and derive immense spiritual strength and moral support from the fact that it will fight to defend India from foreign aggression and not to rob other nations of their countries and freedom.

Our present leaders, who mostly belong to non-martial classes, have paid little attention to this vital problem. All their energy has been and is still being devoted to the creation of parliamentary institutions and to the theories of constitutionalism. They do not realise that all the Parliaments in the world to-day will be nowhere without the armies. Liberty, democracy, parliamentary institutions, all owe their existence to the army.

A Strange Delusion

India without an army of its own has remained a country of slaves. It cannot win freedom, much less can it preserve it, without highly efficient branches of all arms. It is strange indeed that our leaders are labouring under a delusion, that Britain will continue to take interest in the defence of India after Purna Swaraj is either won or conceded.

They do or should realise that once Purna Swaraj comes, England will naturally have no interest in the defence of India, and with all their goodwill and enthusiasm, Indian leaders cannot raise an efficient army in a day.

It is a misfortune that our leaders are neglecting this problem. As an ex-army officer with experience gained on active service and otherwise, I am proud to say that Indian sepoys are as brave and as good fighters as English soldiers. There are in this country 1,50,000 Indian Sepoys and 36,000 English soldiers. While an Indian sepoy costs not more than Rs. 25 per month, the English soldier costs at least Rs 150.

It is hard to understand why Indian politicians, have meekly put up with the insult implied in the policy of our present rulers that an Indan is fit to hold the highest post in civil and non-military services, but he is unfit for a military post of even a Regiment Commandant. The so-called policy of Indianisation of Army is a hoax or a delusion. The Indian people can send hundreds of their young men to Germany, Japan, France or Turkey for training as officers, if England will not train them.

Invidious Treatment

The sons of well-to-do Indians who are wasting their lives in search of petty jobs can volunteer their services to fight for nations who are engaged in War with aggressive nations and thus acquire valuable knowledge and experience for the benefit of India. From my own experience I may tell our great politicians what humiliation Indians have to suffer. While an English officer is awarded a V. C. for bravery, an Indian officer who shows real gallantry is only told that he did his duty!

The Indian nation that has produced great warriors and heroes in the past is still able to produce the best fighters of the world, if only those who have charged themselves with the destiny of the land will take up the challenge to raise a purely Indian army of the modern type, under an Indian Commander-in-Chief whose motto will be "We fight for a righteous cause. We do not fight as helots or mercenaries to enslave other nations." In this age of armaments and organised violence masquerading under different names, the leaders of India must awaken to their first duty of self-defence.

The Congress Ministries, and the Ministry of the province of Punjab should introduce at once a complete scheme for compulsory physical training of boys and girls, conscription and formation of Indian Militia, and national guards, to be trained to the standard of efficiency as in England, Germany, Italy, Japan and Turkey, for really a nation depends for its safety, and self-realisation not so much on professional and pedagogic politicians as on its true and great warriors This is the basic truth to be found in the Holy Koran and the sacred Gita.

MRS. N. K. MANGALDAS'S "FASHION LASS" WON THE CHALLENGE CERTIFICATE IN THE BOMBAY DOG SHOW HELD AT THE TOWN HALL ON TUESDAY.

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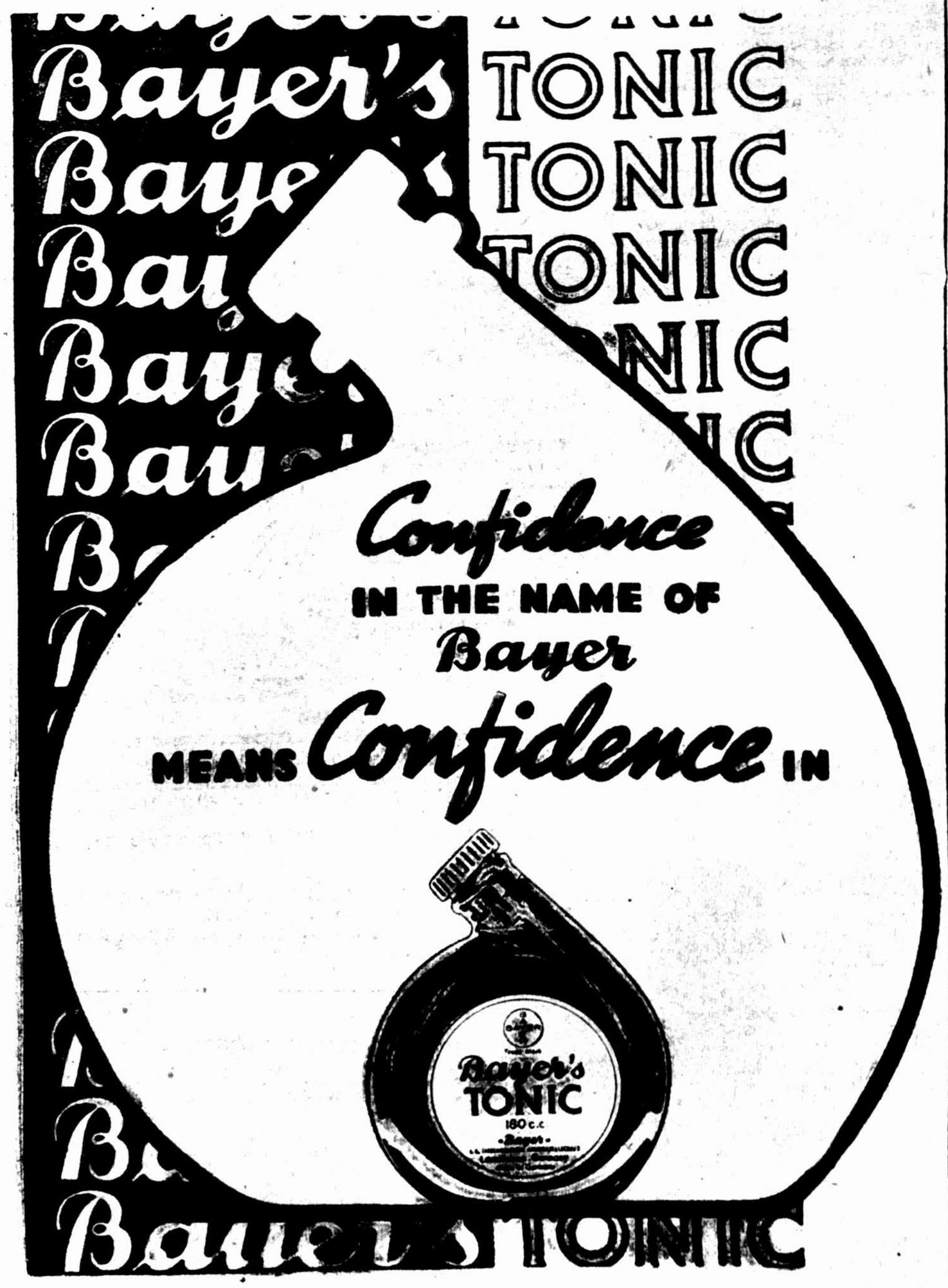
IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE
Tell It To The
SENTINEL

PUNJAB ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Woman Record Holder:— Miss Una Lyons (Karachi Grammar School) breaking the All-India Record in High Jump women (Seniors). Height 4 feet 10 1/8 inches. (Right) Miss Tillotima Sondhi (Lahore) won the 100 metres women (Juniors). Time 15.2 seconds.



Exercises For Women

For women desiring proportionate figures there are exercises which should be performed once each, at first, gradually working up to six repetitions as the movements fail to produce fatigue.

Exercise 1.—(1) Stand upright, legs together, arms and hands close to the sides. Well stretch out the right leg, till it is as nearly as possible at right-angles with the body. Return to the first position, and do the same thing with the left leg. Repeat six times.

Exercise 2.—(a) Stand upright, both legs close together, arms to the sides. Swing the right arm round in a circle six times. Return to the first position. Repeat the exercise with the left arm. Deep breathe between each exercise. Repeat six times.

(b) Stand in the same position as before, but hands on hips. Then slowly move the body from the waist round on the hips, moving to right and left as if trying to see behind you. This is an exercise to be performed very slowly and rhythmically. Deep breathe and repeat six times.

Exercise 3.—Stand erect, legs together, arms to sides. Raise the right knee—balance steadily on the left leg—and bend the right foot up and down; rotate the ankle and repeat the exercise with the left leg and foot. Relax, deep breathe, and repeat three times.

Remember to learn to relax. Do not keep your muscles tense or your nerves keyed up simply because you wish to stand erect. Standing erect is a normal business. Just do it, and think no more about it. Many girls make even a simple exercise difficult by sheer nervous tension. Don't worry. Let the muscles do their work, not the nerves.

"M. G.'s" TIP TO PARAMOUNT POWER

Plea For Tactful Intervention For Reforms In States

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Discussing relationship between the Congress and the States over the question of reform the "Manchester Guardian" advocates "discreet and tactful intervention" by Britain in the matter.

Characterising Government's present attitude as of one of benevolent neutrality, the "Manchester Guardian" says that if the Paramount Power wished to exert pressure on this occasion it would not lack for precedents.

The newspaper concludes: "A natural inclination to help the States to help themselves has become somewhat damped by the refusal of the Congress to consider in any case entering Federation, presumably not even in the event of wide reforms in the States. But the opportunity for discreet and tactful intervention by the Paramount Power is a good one, if only because both the States and the Congress are showing small command over tactics or strategy. After all Britain is only in India through profiting by mistakes of others."—Reuter

CABLE ITEMS

WELLINGTON: The Postmaster-General, Mr. Jones, announced to-day that wireless stations for airmail service over Tasman Sea, which is the last link in "all up" Empire service, will be erected with the minimum delay to ensure all facilities available by June.—Reuter.

Our Great Organisation

The headquarters of the H. S. A., Bombay Provincial Association has published the full Consditution, Policy and Rules of the Hindusthan Scout Association. This is part I of the complete P. O. R. consisting of 34 pages. The matter is divided into six chapters dealing with the constitution of the Hindusthan Scout Association, India; the H. S. A., Bombay Province; District and Local organisations; Model bye-laws for local associations; and Warrants and Ranks. Thus, we have a comprehensive picture of the final shape that our great organisation has received. It gives a lie direct to the B. P. Association that the mere difference between our national and their anti-national organisations in the "slavery pledge" of the B. P. Association.

The first great change appears the joke without knowing the in the very first page of the constitution. The aim of the H. S. A. says: The aim of the Association is to help boys and girls of India, irrespective of race, creed or caste, to become good citizens of the Motherland. It is known to very few people that at the Second Round Table Conference, when Mr. Hogg, had taken charge of the breakfast table of the B. P. delegates to plan to sabotage the Conference, he had proposed to wreck the conference on this issue. At the opening of the Conference, therefore B. P. delegate moved that the name of the associaion shall not be "The Scout Association of India" as was proposed by the sub-committee for preparing the constitution, but the "Boy Scout Association of India". Had the discussion been allowed on this issue, the Conference would have broken up on that issue, because every Indian section at the Conference was determined not to betray the girl-hood of the country and leave them to the tender mercies of the Overseas Branch of the British Empire, which systematically planned to undermine the loyalty of Indian girls to their motherland. It was only to expose the political character of the B. P. demands that Dr. B. H. Mehta from Bombay asked for a priority to discuss the Promise first, and this was agreed to by the Conference.

Policy Of H. S. A.

The policy of the H. S. A. is written in no ambiguous terms. Article 3, runs as follows: —

"111. Policy:—1. The Association is a non-official body and depends on public and state support for the carrying on of its aim.

2. (a) The Association is a non-political, non-military, undenominational and educational organization, and it shall not identify itself with any religious sect, social class or political party.

(b) No member of the Association in Scout uniform shall take part in any meeting or demonstration of a political or communal nature.

3. The Association shall remain international in spirit and outlook and national in its methods of training.

4. The Association is anxious to promote the ideals of peace, justice and unity through the great brotherhood of Scouts by entering into friendly relations with other organizations inside and outside India, which have similar aims in view: and to exchange visits, correspondence and ideas with them"

The paragraphs give a lie direct to the false propaganda carried on against our national association by the Nawabs and Knights of the B. P. Association that we are political and not international. The H. S. A. is most honestly determined to prevent the exploitation of Scout ideals by any political party, be it British imperialism or party politicians in India. The B. P. Association, whilst trumpeting its so-called divorce from the Imperial Headquarters, has only transferred to loyalties from the ground floor to the first floor of the same building, dominated by the white bosses of the anti-national leadership of the Indian B. P. movement. The Viceroy of India, as the political [illegible] of India on behalf of British imperialism, runs the "Indian Headquarters" and through now "National B. P. Association, by appointing his own persons like Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy.

The Hindusthan Scout Association is as much international as the B. P. movement is essentially and fundamentally an Empire Movement. The H. S. A. is no longer to be led away by International ramps that are organised at Geneva, London or Paris to protect and preserve white hegemony of the world. There is hardly any difference between the present corpse of the League of Nations and the packed "International Bureau" which has been left alone in scorn by more than half the countries of Europe itself. The H.S.A. can't stand the disgrace of seeing India "represented" at the "International Scout Kamp" by the Raja of Dhenkanel or any of the Nawabs or Knights who do not know even how to take a scout salute at a public gathering.

On the contrary, the H.S.A. is determined to carry on a ceaseless propaganda even in foreign countries to expose the true character of the International Bureau and appeal to the Asiatic countries to cease to have anything to do with Lord Baden Powell's stage-managed show in London

An Elective Constitution

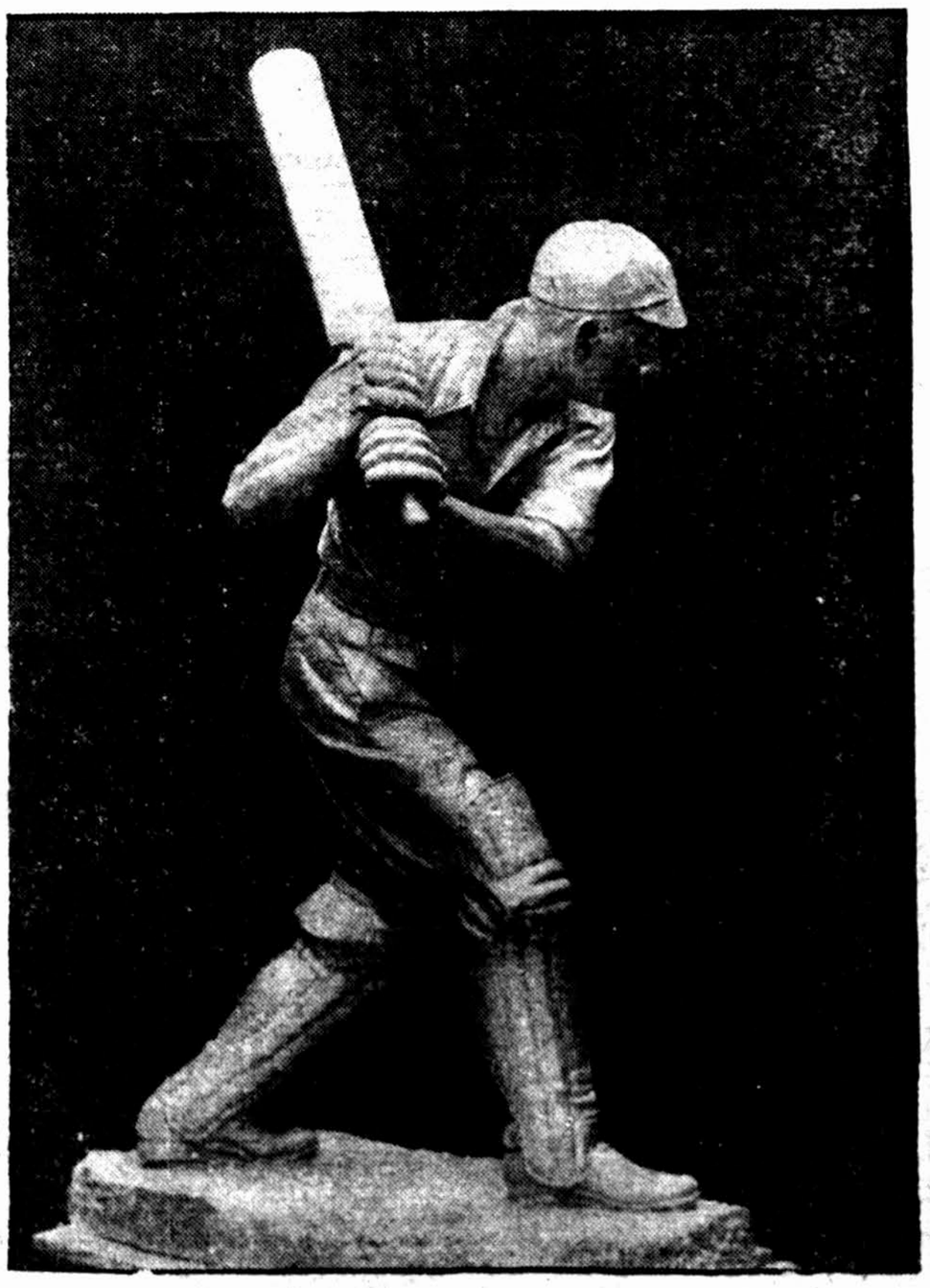
The true character of the changes demanded by nationalism can be realised at one glance through the constitution of the Provincial Association. For the first time in the history of Bombay Scouting an elected Provincial Council, elected by District and Local representatives, are entrusted to "organise, direct, manage, and control all affairs of the movement in the Province." In order permanently to maintain the control of elected representatives Article XVIII provides for an Advisory Board elected by the Executive Committee to "help the Provincial Commissioner in his functions". The constitution gives a new dignity and power to the scoutmaster and at the same time provides for strict control over his appointment. The experience of the B.P. Movement where improperly appointed irresponsible scoutmasters inperilled the very reputation of the movement by their character and conduct is not likely to happen in the H.S.A.

This is in contrast to the present riduculous and amusing farce in the B.P. Association where an irresponsible Provincial Commissioner descends from the blue at the magic wand of the Viceroy's nominee to function in the highest office without the existence of a Provincial council; or where the President of the Local Association is appointed by the Executive Committee which has functioned illegally for nearly three years without the general Body being summoned annually as required by their constitution, jeopardising the very reputation of a misled President.

The A.P.R.O of the Hindustan Scout Association not only firmly establishes the organisation once for all in the Province, but after more than twenty years of experimental scouting, places it on a sound and fool-proof basis. It is a final and convincing blow to the doubting Thomases, who so far were victims of an insidious propaganda.

Girls Scout Movement

With the completion of the P.O.R. the Provincial Headquarters of the Bombay H.S.A. takes to establishing the Girls Scout Movement firmly in the Province. The Grand Rally at Shivaji Park in Bombay and the splendid work of the Girl Scouts in Poona already proves that nearly three thousand girls have been enrolled under the banner of the Hindusthan flag. The A.R P.O. of the Girl Scouts will be published separately, and the Local and District Associations will function independently. Both the Sections will have a separate Provincial Council, but will exchange representatives to maintain the common bond under a common National Association.



CRICKETER—His Favourite Stro...

(A life-size model in plaster, by G. B. Verkhedi, sculptor, Bombay.

ANCIENT INDIA

(Continued from Page 11)

ferred to them very briefly or omitted them altogether.

With regard to chronology, the author has mostly shot wide of the mark. It is, of course, not possible within the compass of a review to notice here all the controversial issues raised, but one cannot help mentioning two or three striking points. Strangely enough, he considers Asoka as a contemporary of Seleukos Nikator (p. 24, 319 etc.). This view is, to say the least, untenable, for Asoka is not only silent about Seleukos in his edicts, but actually names in R. E. XIII five Hellenic rulers, one of whom Amtiyaka has rightly been identified with Antiochos II Theos of Syria (C 261 B. C. 246 B. C.), grandson of Seleukos. Next Dr. Shah remarks that Kharavela defeated Simukh (pp. 151, 153), the founder of the so-called Andhra dynasty. Perhaps the author forgets the evidence of the Hathigumpha inscription which distinctly records that in the second year of his reign, Kharavela defied the might of Satakarni. The latter appears to be the same as the third Satavahana monarch of the Pauranic list, and one wonders how Dr. Shah equates him with Simukh. What is more, Dr. Shah thinks that Panini, Chanakya, and Vararuchi (pp. 222, 331, 332) were all contemporary figures and the Nalanda University "came into the fore-front" during the time of the ninth Nanda (p. 22). The contemporaneity of the learned trio is doubtless questionable, and Nalanda was then non-existent as a centre of knowledge. Nalanda was a comparatively insignificant locality even when Fa-hian visited India, and it first rose to greatness during the Gupta period. It was Sakraditya, probably Kumaragupta I, who endowed a monastery there, and subsequently grants were made by Budhagupta, Baladitya and other Gupta sovereigns. Again, we are at a loss to understand why Dr. Shah calls Bhumaka and Nahapana Kshatrapas of Gandhara (p 38). They were Satraps of Maharastra and adjacent territories for aught we know. Lastly, the explanation of 'Purvaparakaravanti' on p. 186 is not at all convncing, and among minor blemishes is the description of Kharosthi as a language (pp.69, 333). I am sure Dr. Shah means the script, written from right to left, which was current in the north-west parts of India. The author has, on the whole, fully utilised the materials available in the Jain texts, but he has not tapped the other sources in a satisfactory manner, and accordingly we would agree with the observation of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayangar in the foreword that "the work is more or less a Jaina version of Indian history relating to the prevalence of Jainism in India."

R. S. T.

HUMAN REJUVENATION IN THE EAST AND THE WEST

PRACTICAL REJUVENATION IN MEN & WOMEN, by Dr. K. V. Mathew, Assistant Surgeon, Travancore State Service (Mrs. Annie Mathews, Kottayam, Travancore). Price Rs. 3-12-0.

Dr. K. V. Mathew of Travancore, the author of the popular "Practical Handbook on Birth Control," has published on the New Year's Day this time a book on practical rejuvenation which he describes in the sub-title, "how to keep up health and vigour". It embodies the results of the doctor's practical work and experience in the field and is readable both by the professional medico and the layman for information and guidance. The author may be said to have taken up the work where the late Dr. M. A. Ansari left it, by his untimely death, and with characteristic enthusiasm, patience, scientific interest and feeling of humanity pursued it to some definite and practical ends for the present. He gives case histories from his own experience in the application of the various methods of sex-rejuvenation. medical and surgical. The method most favoured by him seems to be Vasectomy, which from its effective application birth control also has had sufficient trial at his hands. But he is far from dogmatic. The other methods known to science are also described with his own views as drawn from practical observation and study. The social and legal aspects of the question are discussed in an interesting and thought-provoking manner, which ought to dispel many a wrong and superficial idea in the popular mind on the subject, and attract the serious attention of social workers and statesmen in the country. The Kayakalpa treatment undergone by the venerable Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya last year must already have done something in that wholesome direction.

Ultra-modern in training and experience is the Malayalee an instructive admirer of the ancient, with a partiality to follow many of its simple rules in the daily and intimate concerns of his life. Dr. Mathew of Travancore, therefore, cannot help making references to the efficacy of Ayurveda in his own place and Kerala in general in the rejuvenation of persons. The chapters, embodying the results of his own experience and that of eminent hereditary will make a wide appeal to the Indian mind. Like his previous book on the birth control, the present one on rejuvenation, is bound to become popular and provoke among the medical profession, by its novelty and daring, controversy on one or the other, if not all the aspects of the question discussed therein, in clear and simple language. The author is quite prepared for it, in fact he welcomes it, which is a refreshing feature of the whole book. His object is to stimulate further research into the subject by co-operative effort of his brethren in the profession and to save the laymen and women from the fears of frustrated lives and the deceptions and dangers of the all too common quacks.

M. S. M.

If opportunity would just announce when it's coming, a lot more people would take advantage of its visit.

WHAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS LOST

PRAGUE:—Official statistics of Czechoslovakia's losses by the Munich Agreement show that she has been deprived of 4,922,440 inhabitants, or just one-third of her former population.

Of these 2,853,858 are Germans, 1,161,616 Czechoslovaks, 77,580 Poles, 60,332 Jews, and 36,880 Ruthenians.

This gives a total of 4,190,266, but the difference between this and the official total is accounted for by foreigners and small minorities.

Of the lost population 2,000,000 are engaged in industry and handicrafts, and about 1,500,000 are peasants. The territory lost at Munich represents 29.6 per cent.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

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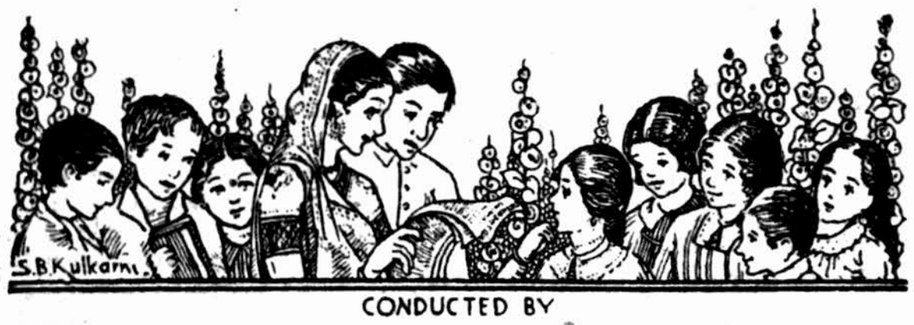
CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A friend of mine happened to visit me the other day. He informed me that boys and girls of Vile Parle had arranged for a dinner to the poor on that Sunday night in the Pupils' Own School. I jumped up with joy, and requested him to invite me also—for, I told him, I am really one of the poorest folks.

He was kind enough to gladly extend the invitation to me, and I am indeed thankful to him for that. He gave me an opportunity to be in the midst of those persons whom I believe to be belonging to my own category. It is a pity, however, that I am in different surroundings....

When I went there on that night, the atmosphere was calm and severe. Food was being distributed to the distinguished guests. They sat in lines and in silence. Their behaviour was extraordinarily satisfactory. They were not like us wanting to have more and more and crying for that more until we receive it. They just sat peacefully and whatever was offered to them, they took it pleasingly.

A friend suggested that they may not have tasted such "rich" food before. Yes, I agreed, they may not have tasted "such" rich food—for, their food is richer by far than ours. Probably our food is luxurious, but where is the richness in that food?

Another friend told me that these poor people are so innocent: They even do not know why they have been called here—They are just taking food and wondering why and what it is for! After the prayer, they had begun their food—But, whether they were wondering or not, I was surely wondering at their simplicity and our complexity.....

Very unfortunately, I was not given a chance to sit and take food with them. Thus my pleasure was marred a little, and I had to return early disappointed ....Any way this idea of feeding the poor is very good and any amount of appreciation would be so little for it. Will our Balkan-ji-Bari Centres take up this idea and arrange such feasts—But what I would recommend strongly is that those so-called poor folks and our own boys and girls should all sit and take food together.

NECESSARY NOTES

On Sunday, February 5, Sjt. Hari Gupta Bhai gave music to the Balkan-ji-Bari children at Khar. It was much enjoyed by them, and we take this opportunity to thank him for giving some of his time to the Bari.

After music there were games.

"Garba Dance" by the girl students of C. S. High School in celebration of their Annual Social Gathering. Shrimati Hansaben Mehta, chairman of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association,—presided.

It is gratifying to note this Miss Veerbai Diwan, a new worker of the Balkan-ji-Bari is taking great interest in the activities of children and our association. She has proved to be an inspiration to our boys and girls at Khar.

On Sunday, February 12, Mrs. Urmila Behn Mehta, has to meet children at Khar, and Vile Parle boys and girls have to go to Vile Parle. (I am writing like this, just because I am writing this letter on February 11, 1939, please!) Photos and a detailed account of these functions will appear later.

And to-day, a small Children's Gathering of Bandra, Khar, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Ghatkopar boys and girls is to be held at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar. A very nice programme of "education and entertainment" has been arranged

There will be songs, recitations, stories, dances, dialogues, dramas, drills, games and tricks, etc., etc. Besides that, Prof. V. G. Rao, Mrs. S. H. Jhabwalla, Sjt. Shantilal Shah and others will address the gathering. At the end light refreshments and lemon water will be served to our guests

Our Secretaries of Khar and Vile Parle, Sjt. Satish P. Desai, M.Sc. (Lond.) and Sjt. Indra U. Vasavada, M.A., are doing their best to make the function interesting, and with the help of energetic band of workers, they are bound to make it successful. A detailed report will be given about a fortnight hence.

I wonder if ever you attend any of these Balkan-ji-Bari meetings! Now boys and girls meet quite regularly on every Sunday at Khar, Vile Parle and Ghatkopar. If you are in their neighbourhood, you should make it a point to attend these meetings without fail. You are sure to like them!

BARODA BALKAN-JI-BARI

Following are the extracts from a letter written by Sjt. Krishnalal C. Javeri of Baroda:—

Dear Dada

You will be glad to learn that at last we have established a Balkan-ji-Bari Branch at Baroda. It started its work on 1st December 1938, and has at present 40 members on its rolls; 20 above the age of 12 and 20 below the age of 12.

The branch is organised by Narsinhji Pole Vidyârathi Mitra Mandal. Brothers Manubhai Trivedi and Balubhai Shah, both aged 16, studying in standard VI are elected as its secretaries. They are enthusiastic, energetic and promising young lads, well-cultured and quite intelligent.

The members of the Shishu Mandal meet every day in the evening and play Hututu, Khokho and other games. Every Sunday they hold debates and discussions on various topics of their own choice, tell stories, play indoor games and enjoy.

On 7th December, we had a debate on "Whether students should see cinemas or not?" Great stress was laid during discussion on the fact that we should see cinemas for the sake of gaining knowledge and not for satisfying our ugly tastes and luxuries. On 25th December, Bro. Manu Trivedi gave stories.

On 1st January again we had a discussion on "Games—Indian and Foreign". The opinion was in favour of Indian games, which the young minds thought, were less expensive and more interesting; conducive both to the growth of mind and body, and also suitable to our atmosphere.

On 3rd January a competition in outdoor games was held. On 20th January a special meeting was called to welcome Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Children joined as volunteers, and gave him a reception at the station by garlanding him. On the same night, we had a feast.

On 29th January, Sjt. Rasiklal Shah gave us very interesting stories and impressed upon the young minds what real patriotism meant and explained to them the importance of common brotherhood among all children of the world.

Besides these activities, we have started a small library, specially for children. We have been promised a regular help by the State Libraries in this connection. Uptil now they have supplied us with 175 books for circulation. And we have got 80 readers on rolls.

Yours, sincerely,

Krishnalal C. Jhaveri.

The letter speaks for itself. To introduce the writer to you, I may just say that Bro. Krishnalal is a young man, studying for Senior B. A. at the Baroda College. He is already in charge of the Baroda Students' Union and

(Continued on Page 50)

Boys and Girls of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari playing "Kho Kho": Miss Veerbai Diwan, seen at the right end of both these pictures, takes great interest in children's activities.

A B C Of Boxing

How To Keep Away Weariness In Prolonged Contest

By Jim Kenrick B.B.B.C. "Star" Referee in (Health and Strength.)

It very often happens during the course of a prolonged contest that you get weary and require a rest. You need time in which to rearrange your plan of campaign. you may discover that you are losing ground and want to change your tactics.

It is therefore necessary to keep your opponent away, especially if he is of the rushing type, who comes tearing in and is worrying you with his incessant attack.

This is where the left jab comes into play. As the enemy advances, or comes tearing in, swinging with both hands, hit swiftly with your left to his face. Hit rapidly, one, two or more swift jabs to the nose. mouth or eyes. The punches need not be heavy, but must be swift.

You are boxing on the retreat to save and conserve your energy, so the blows need not be heavy. You are saving your strength and at the same time keeping the enemy worried.

Keep your right ready to cross-counter his lead as he tears in. Being on the retreat you have an excellent chance of scoring with this blow. So maintain a backward movement around the ring, tantalising your opponent with stabbing lefts until you recover and have had time to plan your new move.

Remember, however, that the boxer who boxes on the retreat all the time is not likely to secure the decision at the end of a contest. The lad who forces the exchanges all through. even if not scoring the whole time. is more likely to receive the verdict.

A referee takes into account that the man who is always forcing matters is also taking the most chances and is therefore entitled to the points. On the other hand, the one boxing on the retreat is practically taking no chances. It is harder to knock a man out who is retreating than it is to put an attacker on the floor.

The aggressive boxer is always taking the risk of running into a punch which is made the heavier by his coming forward. However, it is well to remember that he who is afraid to take chances will never make much headway in the fistic art. I don't urge you to be reckless, to rush in with a headlong charge and no guard. Even when attacking, the guard must be kept up and the chin protected, for no matter how good your guard is, cannot for a second afford to leave a loophole in your defence.

That is a moment for which the good ring general is waiting, and before you realise it he has seized the opportunity and landed a decisive punch.

The straight left is one of the greatest punches in the boxing game, but it must be used with discretion. For a lad to think that all he has to do to score points is to keep striking it out towards his rival's face is foolish. By feinting he must lure his rival into giving him the desired opening before he can hope to land a points scoring punch. And every left that goes home must strike a solid blow. There is too much flicking with the left these days and the sooner that boxers realise how such efforts are ignored by the experienced referee, the better it will be for British boxing.

Hints On Self-Treatment

The "Health and Strength" suggests the following treatment for "Boils", "Falling Hair" and "Breathlessness" to three of its readers:—

To reduce the liability to boils you should include in your diet fresh fruits, salads, green and root vegetables, cereals, Hovis bread, Milk and dairy produce. Restrict your consumption of starch and sugar, including potatoes, cakes and pastry, jams, preserves and sweets. You should avoid all rich food. fried food, twice-cooked meal, spices, condiments, venegar, pickles. etc. Drink plenty of water. sip a glass of hot water and lemon juice on rising and retiring, and take a daily dose of a saline. Artificial sunlight is often of great value in stopping the appearance of boils. If they continue to appear get your doctor to give you two injections of butyrate of manganese.

To improve the condition of your hair it should be brushed for five minutes night and morning, and the scalp should be well massaged with the finger-tips, working it with a circular motion on the underlying bone. Once a day massage a reliable hair tonic into the scalp. Avoid frequent damping of the hair and do not wash it more often than once a fortnight. First steam the scalp with a hot towel then rub in a little olive oil, and finish with Kotalko soap. You should include in your diet plenty of fresh fruit, salads and vegetables, milk and dairy produce and drink water freely.

To reduce the breathlessness on exercise you must practise deep breathing every day, and you should have regulated exercise in the open air, walking, running, etc. Start at a pace you can manage and gradually increase the pace and distance from day to day. Skipping is also a useful exercise. You should take Iron Jelloids, and include in your diet fresh fruit, figs, dates, raisins, apricots, green vegetables, watercress, lettuse, beetroot, underdone meat, dish gravy, liver, milk and dairy produce, etc. Drink water freely and sip a glass of hot water on rising and retiring.

Nutritive Value Of Apples

"An apple a day keeps the doctor away" is an old saying, but a credible one that is well upheld by the scientific analysis of the fruit. Its nutritive value (12.2 per cent. carbo-hydrate), in fruit starches and sugars, is fair; one large apple being the equivalent in fuel-energy of a 1|2in. slice of a 1lb. loaf of bread.

Few fruits contribute so much to the health value of our diet. The apple's largest content consists of water, naturally distilled, and it is saturated with phosphatic salts and iron salts, and flavoured with tartaric and fruit acids. Having also a natural roughage bulk, the apple is immensely helpful to the natural regulation of the body as a laxative, and as a diuretic to the kidneys.

The fruit is rich in the disease-resistance-building vitamins A and C; vitamin A strengthening the inner membranes of the lungs air passages, and digestive tract, and vitamin C strengthening the blood vessels. As an everyday fruit, it maintains body regularity, and is vitally essential to those of nervous disposition, on account of its phosphatic salts, and cleansing action on the kidneys and urinary system.

As a medicinal food, the juice is strengthening to the functions of the kidneys and the nerves. The bottling of pure apple juice, unfermented, is one of the recent accomplishments of modern food-processing, and a wine-glassful before each meal is an insurance of good digestion for hard-driven sedentary workers whose nerves are not as steady they should be.

Alternatively, if four large cooking apples are cut up finely, cores and peelings and all, simmered in 1 1|2 pints of water for 15 minutes, with a slice of lemon then strained and sweetened with honey, the resultant drink will be found very helpful to nerve-building, particularly at night in encouraging nerve relaxation and sound sleep.

The good alkalinising properties of apples are probably responsible for the popularity of apple sauce with acid-forming foods, particularly high-protein foods, like pork. Apple sauce should be prepared without water. Freshly grated apple. simmered 10-15 minutes in a little butter, and with a little grated vanilla pod and lemon rind, is an ideal sauce, and helps digestion.

Fitness For Free-Lance Journalists

How They Should Have Sound Health

If there is one job more than any other where fitness is required it is free-lance journalism. No free-lance can afford to fall ill, for no one pays him while he is in bed.

His work is hard, for he rises early and retires late, and seldom knows when and where he will be required to go. He must insure himself to "snack-bar" meals.

Unlike many of my free-lance colleagues, I have found no difficulty whatever in maintaining fitness, for I make exercise a habit, though not regular exercise. In fact, I am not a believer in regular exercise, and find in my case that I gain more benefit by working-out at irregular periods.

Wherever I go, I keep my eyes skinned for the local swimming bath and gym. Often these two are combined. To my surprise, however, I have discovered that gymnasiums situated in swimming baths owned and run by local councils are not used as much as they should be, for I often find them empty and valuable gear lying unusued.

My aim is not great strength, but supreme fitness and suppleness, so that no matter when I am summoned for a job my wits are alive. When travelling I sometimes indulge in a little muscle control, which can be done in buses, trains, and trams without attracting any notice.

I travel without apparatus, though at one time an expander always accompanied me. But now I am a fairly skilled hand-balancer, and find that a few press-ups into a balance before tumbling into bed usually keep me warm and fit. And then, of course, there are scores of free exercises one can do, as well as exercises with chairs and furniture.

The man who says he can't keep fit without a special piece of apparatus is talking through his hat.

I don't believe in too much sleep. I think large doses of sleep for the average man drug him and numb his sensibilities. They may be all right for the athlete in strict training: that I will not contest.

Food, I think, is vital. I eat nothing till lunch-time, and have about three or four cups of weak, sugarless tea for breakfast. This is my invariable rule, no matter how hard my work is.

Lunch is usually my biggest meal—all vegetables, fruit, dates, nuts, and perhaps a little cheese. Washed down by milk, water, or coffee. Coffee is a bad habit with me, but I like it and won't give it up for anyone.

I have no tea, and just a light snack for supper. I don't drink or smoke, not because I object to drinking or smoking on moral or physical grounds, but because they do not appeal to my palate.

My one big meal a day suits me admirably in spite of the hardest work and exercise, and although I have not gained any weight in ten years, I have not lost a pound.

This is my way of living, and I am perfectly happy about it: but I do not advocate it for anyone else, especially someone who likes to get his teeth into a solid chop!

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Don't Miss Your Copy

SECRET RULE OF TERRORISM

British View Of Irish Republican Organisation

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Recent bomb outrages in various parts of England served to reawaken public interest in the activities of the Irish Republican Army. Few people, however, are aware of the organisation in the background known as the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

A British officer who has had considerable experience of terrorism in Ireland since the war stated to a representative of "The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post."

"The Brotherhood is the most dangerous of Irish secret societies. Its branches cover all parts of the world where Irishmen live.

Its originator was James Stephens, son of an auctioneer's clerk born at Kilkenny. In 1858 he travelled about the country secretly organising the I.R.B. He patiently set himself to build up what he hoped would be an Irish Republican Army.

SUPREME COUNCIL

"He styled himself Chief Organiser of the I.R.B., and was assisted by four sub-organisers, one for each province. The object was the establishment of an independent Irish Republic. Separate in every way from England. That object to-day remains the same.

"The Supreme Council of the I.R.B. consisted of seven members till 1918, when it was extended. It had the power of inflicting capital punishment on any member of the organisation deemed to have been guilty of treason, and any betrayal of its secrets which followed by immediate measures which prevented the individual from committing any further indiscretion.

"Every member of the I.R.B. was required to swear an oath of allegiance.

"The outbreak of war saw a large increase in membership, while 1917 saw a great development of the I.R.B. Drilling was openly practised all over the country.

"A new paragraph appeared in the rules of the constitution, namely, 'the Irish Republican Brotherhood shall do its utmost to train and equip its members as a military body for the purpose of securing the independence of Ireland by force or arms.'

RALLYING CENTRE

"The organisation serves, as it is intended to serve, all the functions of a national rallying centre from which republican ideas go forth. It is this organisation which must be held accountable for the vast majority of the cruel and almost inexplicable murders during the past.

"The oathbound secret society, open to men of any religious belief or no belief at all dominated by a council whose names were kept secret, and who did not hesitate to exercise the power of life and death over their subordinates, is the guiding hand which is ever ready to stir up trouble in Ireland and to seize any opportunity to strike at England.

"It was in 1921 that a plot to blow up Manchester power station and Liverpool docks was frustrated by the capture of fully detailed and elaborate plans in Michael Collins's office only a few hours before the fuses were to have been laid

"The I.R.B. as a whole will always remain a dangerous menace to the British Empire, for England's danger has always been Ireland's opportunity."

U. S. KISSES THRILL, SAYS BRITON

"American women are the most ideal I ever saw because they are emotional and generous, and understand their men far better than Englishwomen."

"They know how to speak with their eyes. Their kisses are gentle, tender and thrilling. . . ."

That is the discovery of Mr. E. J. H. Lodge, a Hertfordshire visitor to the States, which he reveals in a letter to the "New York Times."

Praising the "astounding originality" of those New York girls, enthusiast Lodge adds, "They have mastered the art of making cosmetics look attractive. Their hands are beautiful—in fact, down to the tips of their smart shoes they are chic."

The American woman (he perorates) is a lively and amusing companion, with a radiant personality and a refreshing sense of humour . . . beautiful at 19, captivating at 29, and fascinating at 39."

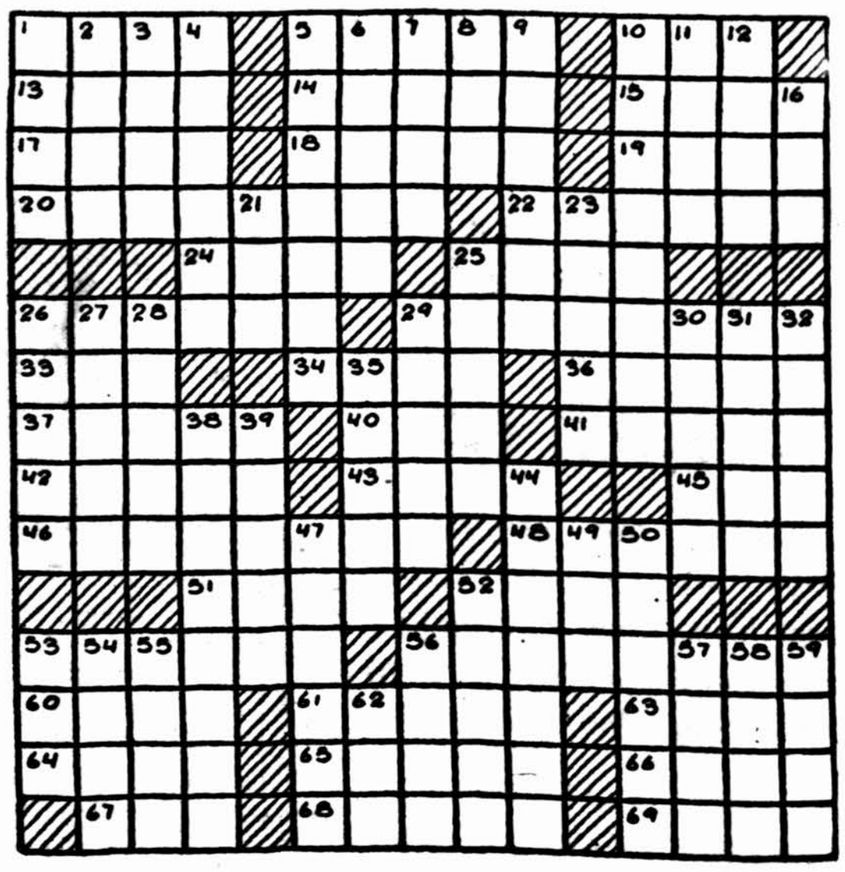
But caution tempers the eulogy; the letter, perhaps, thinks Mr. Lodge, might find its way back to Chipperfield, Herts, and he hastens to add "so I've been told."

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Thick slice
5—Unit of pressure
10—Frozen water
13—Weight in India
14—Where is the University of Maine?
15—Massive work of masonry
17—Pertaining to a period
18—From what language is Portuguese derived?
19—Plot
20—The Riel insurrection in what Canadian province lost to the French element some of their privileges?



22—Bodies of water
24—Roman garment
25—Jog
26—Stay
29—Quantities reduced to pulp
33—Chopping tool
34—Acidity
36—Market place
37—Astyages was the last independent kingdom of what ancient kingdom?
40—Consumed
41—Who was the inventor of dynamite?
42—Squeeze
43—Respite
45—Lease
46—Small state
48—Fastens firmly
51—Again
52—Have courage for
53—Colors
56—Inns
60—Street urchin
61—Triple
63—What island of the Inner Hebrides is celebrated for its connection with St. Columba?
64—Fragrant balsam
65—Duck
66—Money
67—Salt
68—Flowers
69—Gaelic

VERTICAL

1—Stalk
2—Feminine name
3—Masculine name
4—Measure of the Philippines
5—In what Italian city is Raphael's famous "St. Cecilia"?
6—Vehicle used in the Near East
7—List
8—Cuckoo
9—Givers
10—Eczema
11—Bitter nut
12—Select company
16—Being
21—Biblical name
23—What actor starred in "I'd Rather Be Right"?
25—Weeds
26—Sloping ways
27—Put in vigorous action
28—What sorceress became the wife of Jason?
29—Composition on a sacred text
30—Lofty
31—Welcome
32—Condiments
35—What English poet wrote "Ask me no more where Jove bestows"?
38—What city was formerly called Constantinople?
39—Douay Bible name
44—Those who search out missing articles
47—Masculine name
49—Masculine name
50—Where is the Bridge of Sighs?
52—One to whom a gift is given
53—Head covering
54—Greek god of love
55—Hero of a romance
56—Covers
57—Means of entrance
58—Fennel
59—Of sound mind
62—City of Brazil

What am I?

I AM a noble desire of 8 letters—
Yet my 5th, 6th and 8th letters make a metal,
You wipe your feet on my 2nd, 1st and 5th,
You use my 3rd, 1st, 4th and 5th to catch fish,
And you'll probably throw this in my 3rd, 4th and 8th,
But I wonder, have you an "8th, 7th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th" as to my identity?

The answer is "Ambition."

Hidden Words

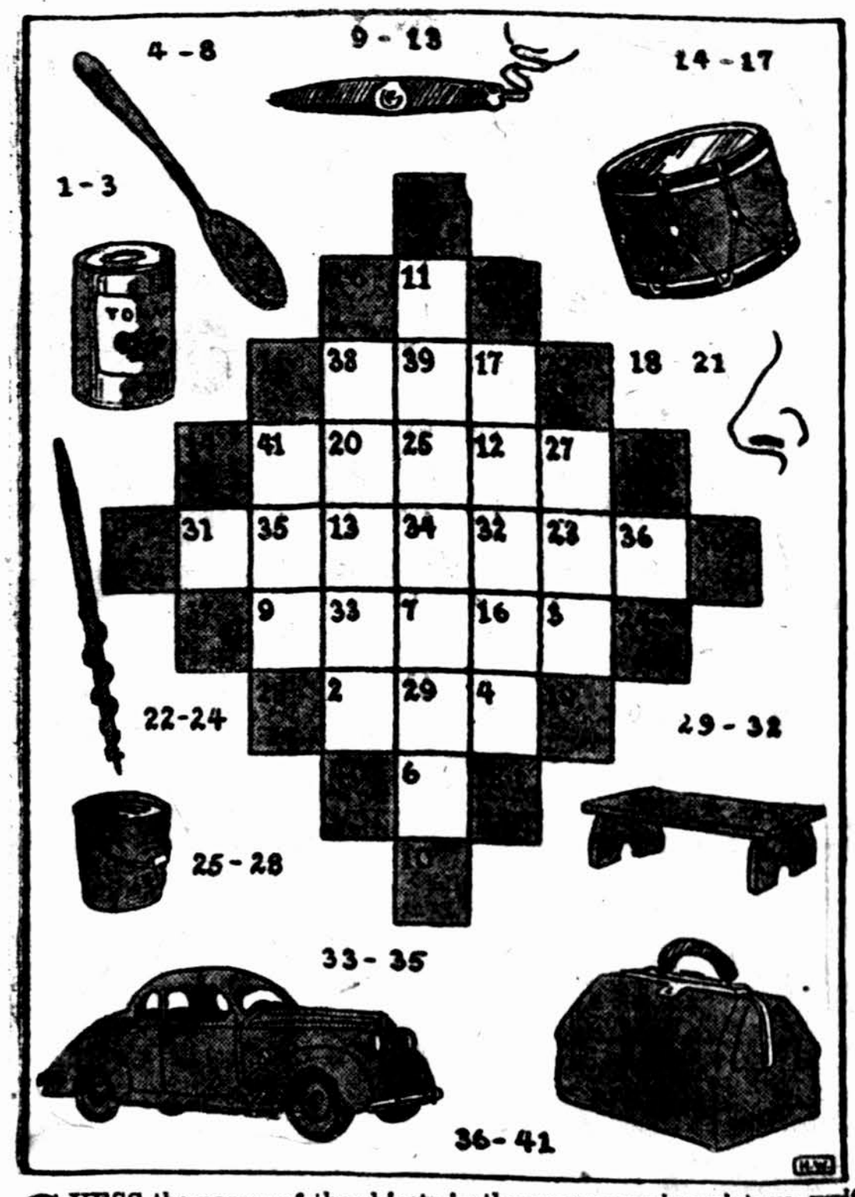
WHAT are the three words hidden in this logograph?

Touch me not, I'm firm and sure;
Behead, I'm used by rich and poor;
In house and cottage, hut and hall,
I stand of service to them all.
Behead again, in time of need
I tell that strength and skill succeed.

Answer: Stable, table, able.

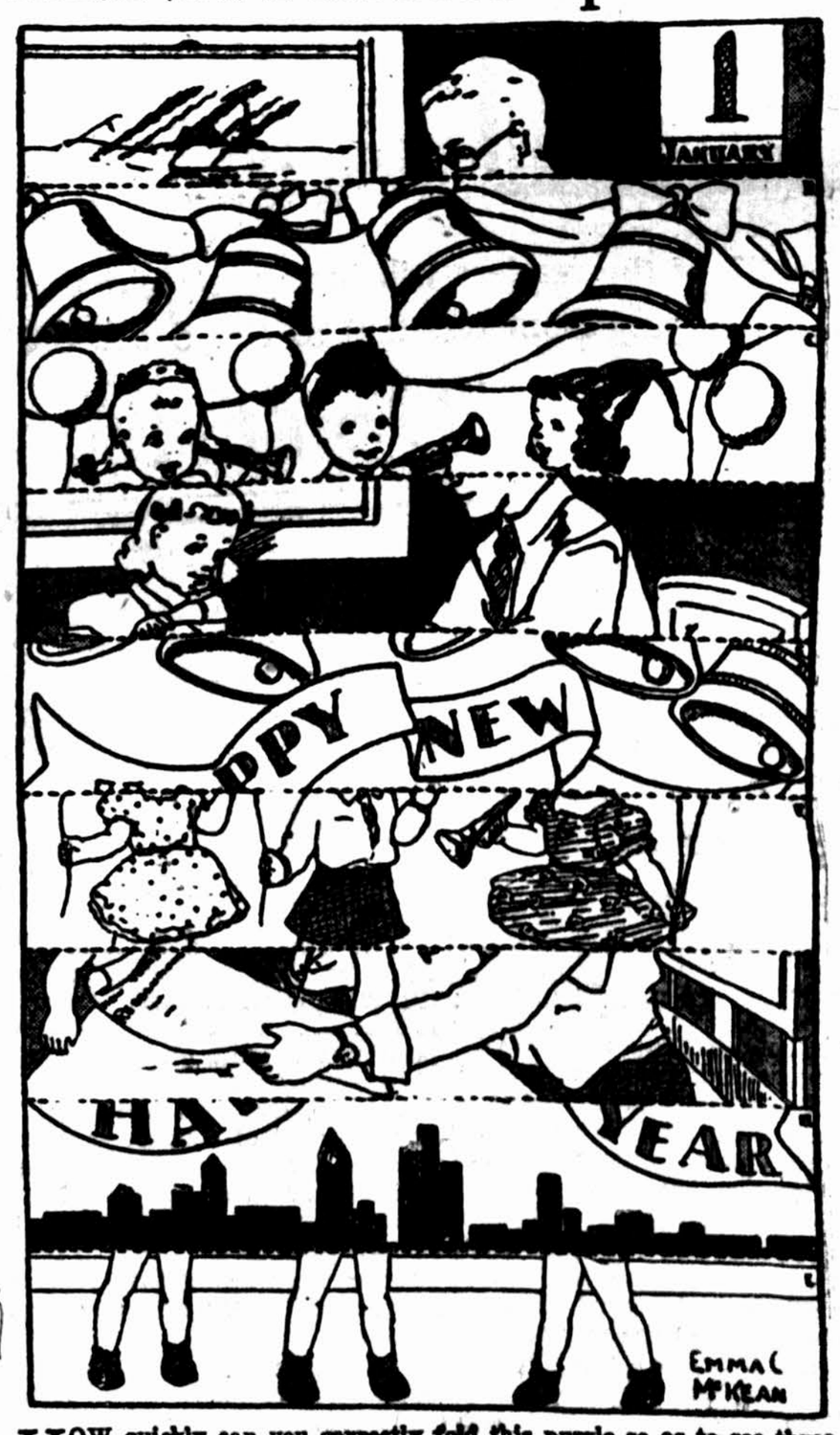
(Please See Page 55 For Solutions)

A Perimeter Acrostic



GUESS the names of the objects in the accompanying picture, writing the letters of their names in the squares according to the numbers next to each object. If the correct names are chosen, the written-in letters will form common English words in the horizontal rows of squares, while the letters in the shaded squares, read clockwise, will spell the name of a part of Nova Scotia.

Can You See Three Pictures in This New Year Fold-Up Puzzle?



HOW quickly can you correctly fold this puzzle so as to see three separate pictures, one at a time.

To see the first New Year's picture, fold lower A line to meet upper D line, and lower D line to meet upper G line.

To see the second New Year's picture, fold lower B line to meet upper E line, and fold lower E line to meet upper H line.

To see the third New Year's picture, fold lower C line to meet upper F line, and lower F line to meet upper I line.

FREE ASTRAL READINGS

IF YOU WANT to test FREE the skill of Asia's best known Astrologer, send your name, address and date of birth clearly written to PUNDIT TABORE, (Dept. 311,) Upper Forjett St., Bombay VII, and he will send you an Astral Interpretation of your life free of charge. No Personal Interviews. His guarantee of money back in case of dissatisfaction is proof of his confidence in his work. No money required but if you like send 4 annas Stamps for Postage, clerical and other expenses.

On the Level

FILL in the places of the 21 asterisks with only three different letters so arranged that they spell a common English word in 12 different directions:

INCOMPLETE

```
* * * * *
* *   * *
*   *   *
* *   * *
* * * * *
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COMPLETE

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L E V E L
E E   E E
V   V   V
E E   E E
L E V E L
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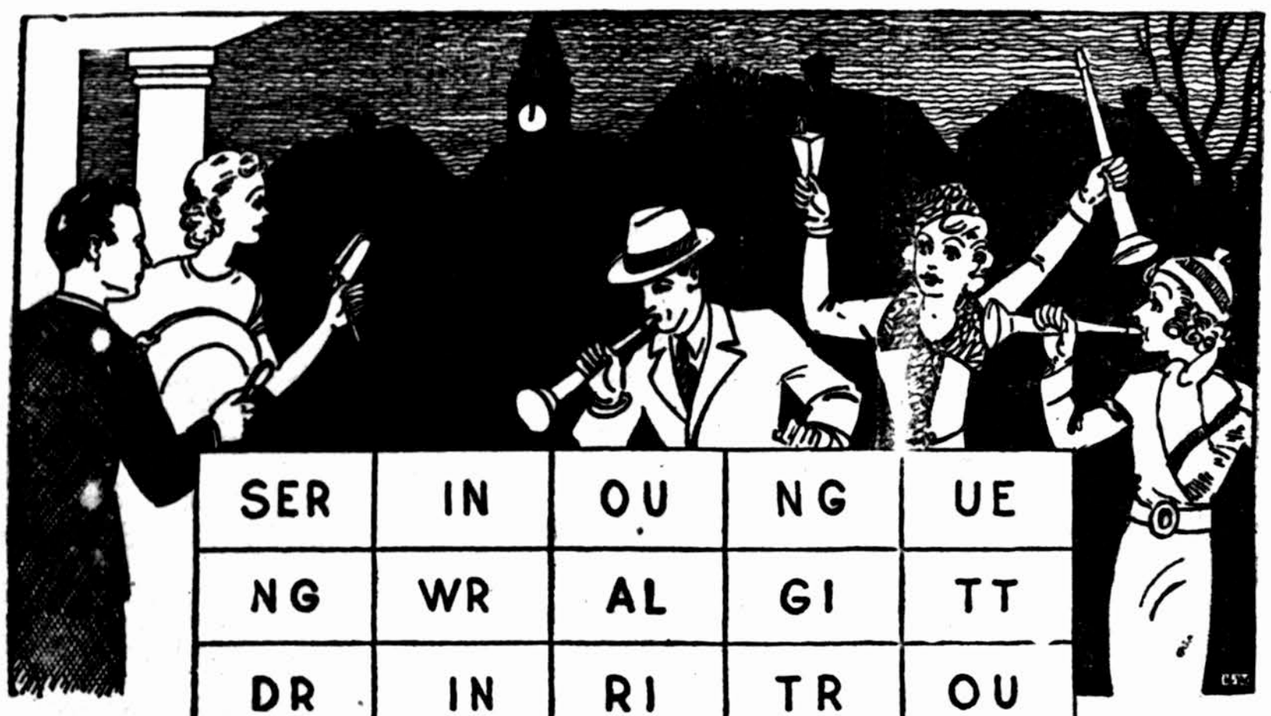


SER	IN	OU	NG	UE
NG	WR	AL	GI	TT
DR	IN	RI	TR	OU
NE	HEF	NT	HE	NT
GI	OL	HE	TT	HE

MAGNA CARTA TO BE EXHIBITED

At World Fair In New York

The announcement made that Lincoln Cathedral's copy of Magna Carta is to be exhibited at the World Fair in New York followed protracted negotiations and careful preparation.

The Foreign Office and the Department of Overseas Trade have been in consultation with the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral for some time.

The Lincoln copy was brought to the city in 1215, and is one of four remaining. Two in the British Museum cannot be taken out of the country, and the fourth at Salisbury is not so well preserved.

Great precautions will be taken to safeguard the document on its journey. The date of its removal to America is being kept a strict secret.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

"Lummy, lady, you was robbed when you bought these pearls."

Try to Guess These Fish Riddles

BAIT your hook with the clues given in the following verses and see if you can land the five kinds of fish described.

A gamefish swims the waters clear
With the name of a medieval spear.

A simple fish's name, and yet
Upon a package it makes pa fret.

No matter how high up it is put
You will always find it under foot.

The sun sends these the earth to brighten
And dark secluded spots to lighten

If ice has formed upon the lake,
Be sure a pair of these to take.

New Year's Day in Many Lands

DID you ever stop to consider that when midnight of December 31 marked the end of 1938 and the beginning of 1939 there were still many places in this world where the people were not

WHEN IT'S Midnight IN NEW YORK

preparing to welcome the advent of a New Year for many hours to come, and still other places where the New Year already was many hours old?

It is all a question of time. Taking New York, otherwise Eastern Standard time as a basis, how many of the following time questions can you fill in? Some of the times will be for the morning of the next day and one other for the afternoon of the next day. The solutions will be given next week.

When it's MIDNIGHT in NEW YORK what time is it at:

LONDON, England?————
MEXICO CITY, Mexico?————
ROME, Italy————
MANILA, Philippines?————
HAMBURG, Germany?————
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina?—
PARIS, France?————
CALCUTTA, India?————
ATHENS, Greece?————
HAVANA, Cuba?————

Word Mixtures

PLLAMMEE
What are the names of the two trees hidden in this jumble?
Answer: Elm; Maple.

ESSEVNERMATH
Two English rivers are hidden in this jumble. What are they?
Answer: Severn; Thames.

HGASLNULEROL SORTA
Can you form the names of three birds out of these letters?
Answer: Albatross; Gull; Heron.

NYSEEANNNTASLN
Two explorers got lost in these letters. Who were they?
Answer: Nansen; Stanley.

Doublets

TURN *ELM* into *OAK* by seven links, introducing the name of another tree as one of them.

Solution: *ELM;* ell; all; all; air; *fir;* far; oar; *OAK.*

Turn *ARMY* into *NAVY* with seven links, changing one letter at a time and preserving their sequence.

Solution. *ARMY;* arms; aims; dims; dams; dame; name; nave; *NAVY.*

Turn *LEAD* into *GOLD* with three links, changing one letter at a time.

Solution: *LEAD;* read; road; goad; *GOLD.*

Here's the "Jitterbug"

IN this checker problem, the "Jitterbug," by Millard Hopper the checker king, the white checkers are to move and win in two moves. By the time you have solved this little problem you will understand why Mr. Hopper calls it the "Jitterbug." Considerable dancing is done all over the board before the blacks succumb.

Solution to last week's mincemeat checker problem: White accomplished this dazzling stroke by moving 19 to 16. No matter which way black jumps white plays his checker from square 1 to 5, and when black jumps again white sweeps the board jumping the entire five black checkers.

An Easy Anagram

THE letters at the foot of the picture are to be arranged into a single word, defined by the somewhat cryptic remark of the lady with the tightwad husband.

ILLUSTRATED
'A Guide to Sufferers'
2nd. Edition Just Published.
FREE BOOK
Th new edition contains a chapter on physiology of disease, describes the method of avoiding all evil influences of nine planets, reveals secrets of gaining sex-energy and everlasting power and gives informations about the treatments of Leprosy, Leucoderma, all sorts of skin-diseases, impotency, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases etc. Sent absolutely free
Address:—
Howrah Kustha-Kutir,
P B No 7, Howrah.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

his own Street Unicn, as their Secretary.

Bro. Krishnalal has been taking great interest in the Balkan-ji-Bari since last few years. If I remember well, he had come here to attend the 4th All-India Children's Gathering, too. I am sure, with an energetic and sincere worker like him, our Balkan-ji-Bari Branch at Baroda is sure to prosper.

MOURNING FOR MAHARAJA

Dear Dada.

You may have heard about the death of H.H. the Gaekwad of Baroda. His body was brought here from Bombay and the subjects had an opportunity to have his last Darshan.

A procession was organised and innumerable persons had joined it. I saw all this from the top of a high building. I took some snaps from there, but regret that the prints are not clear.

The ruler of Baroda was one of the greatest Kings in my opinion. Yesterday everything seemed to be in sorrow. I feel that he tried his best to satisfy his people.

That is testified by the hospitals, libraries and gardens that he had opened for them.... For want of time, I have given only this short account, which I hope, will suffice.

Yours brotherly,
Niranjan Trivedi.
(Balkan-ji-Bari.)

Baroda, 8-2-39.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

The Secretary of Baroda Balkan-ji-Bari, Bro. Manu Trivedi, in forwarding to me the above letter, has asked for more Membership forms and copies of my own photograph.

Well, the membership forms have been sent to you, Bro. Manu, and I am very glad to see that the number of Members there is increasing.

I am sorry, however, that I have no copies of my photo to send to you. On the contrary, you should please send me photos of your members and activities, and I shall thankfully publish them.

The Baroda Balkan-ji-Bari Branch is officially affiliated to the headquarters. What a happy news is that!

FROM ALLAHABAD

My dear Dadaji,

Since long I have been thinking of joining the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari, but it is only to-day that my idea could take real shape.

Bro. Navin Agrawalla of Allahabad celebrated his birthday last week: Our best wishes to him!

There is no branch ofthe Balkan-ji-Bari at Allahabad. Will you please give me an idea as to how I could organise one here?

Please send my Certificate soon and also a copy of "Pushpa" which everybody likes so much.

With best respects
Yours, Navin.

Full particulars have been sent to you, Bro. Navin, and I hope, with the help of some elderly persons, you will soon establish a Balkan-ji-Bari Centre at Allahabad. Please do not lose your enthusiasm!

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send happy greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 19th to 25th February, 1939:—

1. Sis. Shirin Choksy.
2. Bro. Chandrakant Desai.
3. Bro. S. Shivakumar.
4. Bro. Sam Acidwalla.
5. Sis. Usha Pandit.
6. Bro. Jyotindra Jasani.
7. Bro. Napoleon Escolastica.
8. Bro. Bapsi Pagdiwalla.
9. Bro. Sudhir Dave.
10. Sis. Sulochana Deshmukh.
11. Sis. Meher Mehboob.
12. Bro. Ahmed Lateef.
13. Bro. Ramchand Thadhani.
14. Bro. Philip D'Souza.
15. Bro. D. J. Prabhu.
16. Sis. Jaya Thakore.
17. Sis. Sushila Desai.
18. Sis. Saraswati Pagnis.
19. Bro. Suresh Deshpande.
20. Bro. Sharoo Parikh.
21. Bro. Narsinha Kamat.
22. Bro. Jayant Mehta.
23. Sis. Nirupama Shah.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

SOME LETTERS ANSWERED.

Dear Dada—I have written a good deal, but I have written well—so I hope?

Yours. Bindoo.

Half of that is true.

* * * *

Dear Dada—My brother is such a boy; he would quarrel about a pice; is that good?

Yours, Savitri.

In a way, I think, the "less" one quarrels about the better.

* * * *

Dear Dada—While passing by a road, I saw a drunken fellow lying there senseless, and wondered if God made that man—I wouldn't have done it: you?

Yours, Ibrahim.

None can make a man drunk, but he himself—Pity the poor fellow rather.

* * * *

Dear Dada—Mummy advised me, "never defer until to-morrow what you can do to-day". I requested her to allow me to finish the chocolates to-night, and she became very angry. Was that right of her?

Yours, Claudia.

Possibly she did not want to defer her anger "until to-morrow".

Bro. Charles and Sis. Alice Betty Broad of Chicago.

My brother and I, students in grade school, desire to establish new friendships with friends in your country.

We would exchange jokes, stories, personal photographs, etc., with you children; describe our movies, tell of our radio programmes, of what is constantly going on all around us. Letters to be exchanged say 3 to 6 times per year.

May be your friends too will want enjoy correspondence with us.

Who knows how far or how fast this friendship may grow!

I'd like to say that I play on my own cornet and on my harmonica; I like to study music. I practice on the typewriter, too.

We have a car, (as have most of our friends), and we would write of the many interesting things personally observed.

Race, colour or creed should not be a bar to our friendships.

Please write frankly, in English, and include a carefully written complete mailing address.

Season's Greetings,
Yours, sincerely.
Charles Broad, Junior (Chicago).

(Note: Any boy interested in writing to this boy may send for his address from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay).

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"We Two."
(Photo by Moorthy Vasan)

"We Three."
(Photo by R. M. Mistry)

Pioneer Indian Travellers To Europe

would appear, was not all too favourable to Cojamaul.

Burke's Protege

Lord Morley in his "Burke", tells us of another Armenian adventurer to England, who received kindness from Edmond Burke, and made friends with many distinguished men of the time. "While he (Burke) was still a student at the Temple or a writer for the booksellers", writes Morley "he met Joseph Emin, the Armenian, who had come to Europe from India with strange heroic ideas in his head as to the deliverance of his countrymen." Emin must have been at the time absolutely stranded, for, "Burke instantly urged him to accept the few shillings that he happened to have in his purse, and seems to have found employment for him as a copyist, until fortune brought other openings for this singular adventurer."

"Shastric" Controversy

Sheermal, a learned Brahmin of Lucknow, was the next Indian to visit Britain. He went there nearly a hundred years after Peter had returned to India.

The reasons which prompted Sheermal to undertake the journey are rather strange. This Brahmin firmly believed that all knowledge was contained in the four Vedas and Upanishads; that there was not, and could not be, any other "Shaster" (sacred book) in the world. He had come in contact with many Englishmen in India who differed with him in this. In fact, they even asserted that they also had a "Shaster" of their own. This, of course, Sheermal would not believe. There was another circumstance which strengthened his disbelief. He had been employed by a famous English Oriental Scholar to help him translate the Upanishads. Why should the English people, argued Sheermal, want to know the Hindu "Shaster" had they one of their own?

"If they do have a "Shaster" of the kind they profess," said he, "I shall go to their country, to know it, even if I have to cross the Kala Panee."

Those Benighted English!

So with this object in view, Sheermal went to Britain. For over ten years this strange adventurer wandered in England and Scotland studying the religion, laws and manners of the British people. Typical of this Brahmin's observation is the following extract from one of his letters:—

"The people throughout Great Britain are divided into three castes, all separate and distinct from each other. They are severally known as People of Family, People of no Family, and People of Style or Fashion. The first two are of much more ancient origin than the other, which, indeed, seems to have sprung from an unnatural mixture of all the three.

"It is true that women in this country are actually taught both to read and write, though for what purpose these keys of knowledge are put into their hands, it is not easy to imagine; few bad consequences, however, are found to result from this practice, as it is in general so widely managed as to be very little prejudicial to the interest of ignorance. Their learning is seldom employed for any other purpose, than that of reading motely tales of love and murder of which care is taken to furnish them with an abundant supply from certain storehouses, called libraries.

(Continued From Page 1)

"In truth, there was no point in which I was more disappointed than in the state of learning in England. By multitudes of the people of that country the name of Abul Fazal has never been heard! I conversed with many to whom the renown of Vyas (author of the Mahabharat) was unknown. I can with truth aver that there are many men in this country so ignorant as not to know whether the great city of Canouj was founded by a Hindu or a Musalman!"

Mr. C. F. Andrews has made a reference to another Indian visitor to England in his book, "North India." "In 1775 Ganeshdas ... had come down from Delhi as Persian translator and had visited England, was baptised by Kiernander. (Kiernander was the first Anglican missionary in Calcutta. He was a Swede by nationality.) Sir Robert Chambers, the then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, stood as Ganeshdas' sponsor.

According to Seid Gholam Hussain Khan's "Seir Mutaquerin," Mr. Muhammed Fazlul went to England in 1775-76, accompanied by a Mr. Elliot. and Mr. Jogendra Sammadar, at one time resident at Tangail, records that this Mohommedan gentleman returned to India after a residence of three years in England, "having acquired a variety of knowledge in arts, especially in that of translating books relative to those sciences, in dissecting bodies and other such acquisitions."

"Curious Creatures"

On a bright summer morning, in the year 1781, Edmund Burke picked up two "curious creatures" in an obscure corner of a park in London. He discovered them, quite by accident; and in such "unpromising circumstances" that he could not help taking them under his instant protection.

The "Curious Creatures" referred to were two men from India, one of them a Hindu, Hariman by name. The other was a Parsi, named Maniar. They had been sent to England by the Peshwa, Raghunatha Rao, as his agents, to transact business with the Directors of the East India Company and the British Government.

Hariman and Maniar were to experience many a difficulty in that strange land, particularly over the observance of their religious duties. When Burke found them, sympathetic as he always was to foreigners in distress, he immediately took them down to his country house at Beaconsfield. He arranged for them to occupy his green house, as it was then summer time, and also gave them every facility to observe the rules of their respective religions.

The agents felt very much at home with Burke. During their stay with him of nearly a year, they were visited by several persons of distinction.

Nurza Abu Talib Khan, otherwise known as Abu Talib Londoni, who was for six years in the service of Nawab Muzzfur Jung, was sent to Europe in 1798. He came back to Calcutta in 1803 and wrote a narrative of his journey. The manuscript of this work "Masir-i-Talibifi Bilad-i-Afranji," is in Kudabaksh library, Patna.

"Affairs of the Karnatic," informs us that in 1803 the "only native Indian teacher" at the East India Company's College at Hertford was a "menial servant, who lately came to England with a gentleman returned from the East." The man was what is called in India a pipe-bearer. Good old days of John Company when a hookah-burdar was on the tutorial staff of Hertford College, whence issued the covenanted civil servants of the East India Company.

DEVICE WHICH MAY REVOLUTIONISE AIR WARFARE

BOMBING INVENTION FROM QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE, (By Mail)

Great interest has been caused in military and air circles by an electrical bombing device which, it is claimed, will direct bombs to an objective selected by the pilot of a plane. It has been submitted to the Defence Department by two Brisbane engineers, Messrs. Valton Wall and R. S. Blakeway.

Their plans and specifications were examined; they were summoned to Canberra for a special interview and are now, says Austral News, in Melbourne consulting with defence experts.

Details of the invention which, it is claimed, will revolutionize aerial warfare, are being kept secret; relatives and close friends refuse to discuss it.

Another recent inventor is the Federal Treasurer, Mr. Casey, who has just completed his first long distance solo flight in his Percival Gull plane. He has designed and has had manufactured, an invention which will replace the parallel ruler used ordinarily in navigation for obtaining the bearing of a true course from the chart.

As it is impracticable to use this rule in the air, Mr. Casey has replaced it by devising a sheet of transparent celluloid ruled over its entire surface with parallel lines spaced about a quarter of an inch apart. Experts declare it to be of great value to aviation.

BEFORE THE WEDDING.

"Getting married is a problem—Dad says he will provide half our income, but the question is, who will provide the other half?"

LONG ODDS—BUT SHORT ADS

SYDNEY (By Mail)

Bookmakers who advertise in newspapers will not be allowed to make "extravagant claims", under a state Government amendment to the gaming and betting bill just introduced.

It provides that bookmakers can advertise only if the advertisement is confined to the bookmaker's name, the racecourse or coursing ground on which he will operate and the number of his stand.—Austral News.

WHERE FEET ARE FIVE INCHES WIDE

MELBOURNE, (By Mail)

A Melbourne boot firm has just received a request for a sample pair of football boots for the natives of Epi, an island in the New Hebrides group where it is proposed to introduce the Australian code of the game.

A drawing of the foot was sent instead of the usual sizes. The length was eleven inches, which is normal, but the width was five inches, due probably to their going about bare-footed.

Australian football is already being played by the natives on many islands of the Pacific, says Austral News.

This excellent pomade manufactured out of natural oils keeps the skin soft and alluring in winter. Its use protects the skin from drying or parching.

BOMBAY SOAP FACTORY

BOMBAY 3.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

FOLLOW THE PYTHON

(Continued From Page 5)

content to have one good rat every fort-night. He would eat what he got without effort and quietly go to sleep. He always conserved his energies; he was never a waster so to say. By what he conserved he enlarged his stock of reserves. He was not a believer in the daily dozens for health and longevity.

Table Manners

During the winter months and the cold rainy season he would not take more than one meal per month. There was a record fast of his that stretched over a length of three months. (Of course nothing when compared to the record of a member of his tribe at the Paris zoo, whose fast continued for three years).

It may not be amiss at this stage to describe to you the beauty of his dinner, I mean his table manners. He would be lying where he liked and when hunger teased him, moved about slightly. When some edible stuff like the rat or frog appeared in his path he would gaze calmly at it. No movement.....then a sudden stretch of the neck. There he has it between his powerful jaws. The animal may scream a bit, a wee-bit.

With lightning rapidity he coils himself round the victim. It is here you come to know that he is not that monument of idleness that you found him all these days. He evidently knows the maxim 'Work while you work and sleep while you sleep,. In the course of a few minutes, say ten or so, the victim's voice is stilled. Perfect non-violence pervades the atmosphere.

The bones have cracked and the food is ready for eating. He catches the corpse by the face and slowly gulps it down. You can clearly see the progress of his dinner down his length Dinner over, he goes to sleep. May be for ten days. He then evacuates all unnecessary things, in a lump-nail hair, and broken bones.

Sorry End

This perfect rule of life he kept on for full two years. and I don't know why he one day broke it and that, to his cost. My servant began to feed him once in three days and then once in a day. To the servant it was one way of solving the rat nuisance and I never thought the python would break his rule. For three continuous days he finished all that was offered to him. It must have been a very delicious species of mice I think. The fourth day I found him lying dead after vomiting all the three days' grub.

Fastidious Cobra

In my zoo there was another member, not such a grandee as the python but something to be respected from a distance. It was a fair-sized cobra put in a nice little glass house. He, too, was very scrupulous in his dietetics. Once a week was his feed. He liked eggs very much. If the egg got from the bazar was stale, he would not even touch it. It was, hence, easy to catch the egg vendor. Mice he liked and frogs were not in his disfavour. His way of procuring food was decent. An egg he would swallow wholesale. What a sight to see the oval ball slide down his elongated tummy.

His hunt of mice is also worth recording. At the very sight of a mouse he would be the very incarnation of activity. He would chase it or dart at it if within easy reach. Some times he would look at him with beedy, magnetic eyes and out of fear the mouse would be benumbed. If not, he would just chase it and inject him with his poison. The mouse falls dead that very second.

"Air-Eater"

Then with opened hood he would look at it in self-complacence, sway his head for a while and then catching the victim by the face make short work of him. The cobra's capacity to keep without food is marvellous. I had seen one in captivity, after non-feeding the same for over six months. Its owner, a well-read Ayurvedic-cum-Sanskrit scholar, used to explain away his unkindness, with a sanskrit quotation purporting to say that he was a "Pavanahari", meaning thereby that the cobra lived on air as food.

Now Sir, is it not necessary that we should change our outlook about food? Eat less and conserve more and thus show to the world a new way of life? Real revolution is not from without, like the bloody Russian one; it ought to be from within, more an evolution after the pythons.

From Snow to Hail

TAKE one letter from SNOW. Put one letter from HAIL in its place, making a third word. Place the letters of third word in the second row of boxes.

Now take one letter from the new word and again substitute another letter from HAIL. Move the letters around until you have another four letter word and place the letters of the word in the third row of boxes.

Then remove another letter from this row of boxes, making sure that it is one originally found in the word SNOW, and again substitute a letter from HAIL. Place resulting word in the fourth row of boxes.

Removing from the fourth row of boxes, a letter which is the last remaining one originally appearing in the word, SNOW, and substituting the last unused letter in the word HAIL, and by moving the letters around, you will find they spell HAIL.

You will find a cue in the numbers appearing in the small boxes in case you find it too difficult to turn snow into hail; or in the event that you have completed the puzzle and wish to check on its accuracy. These are the numerical equivolents of the letters. for example 1-A, 2-B, etc.

(For Solution See Page 55).

She wants to give a visitor a little parting gift.

TWICE AS LUSCIOUS LOOKING.

There are all sorts of bright things you can do with the shelves themselves. The rich tones of preserves and jellies always look twice as luscious against pastel shelves—but just imagine the deep red of grape jelly against a pale dusty blue background, or picture your peaches against a pale sunny yellow, or your marmalade against light green.

SLICK AS A WHISTLE.

If neatness is your delight and you don't like to examine a shelf-full of jellies to find just the flavour you are seeking, why not use the same type of shelf-markers that your grocer does. These little metal slots in which you slip marked cards can be bought in any hardware store, and attached to the edge of your preserve shelf will give you a fine sense of efficiency. Not to mention making the preserves easier to identify. To simplify matters still further you might have a preserve shelf built in small quite modern sections and assign one type of jelly or jam to each section.

Now don't accuse us of making too much to do over something that isn't of world shaking importance. We don't claim it is. But such gracious gestures are what makes the difference between the art and the drudgery of housekeeping.

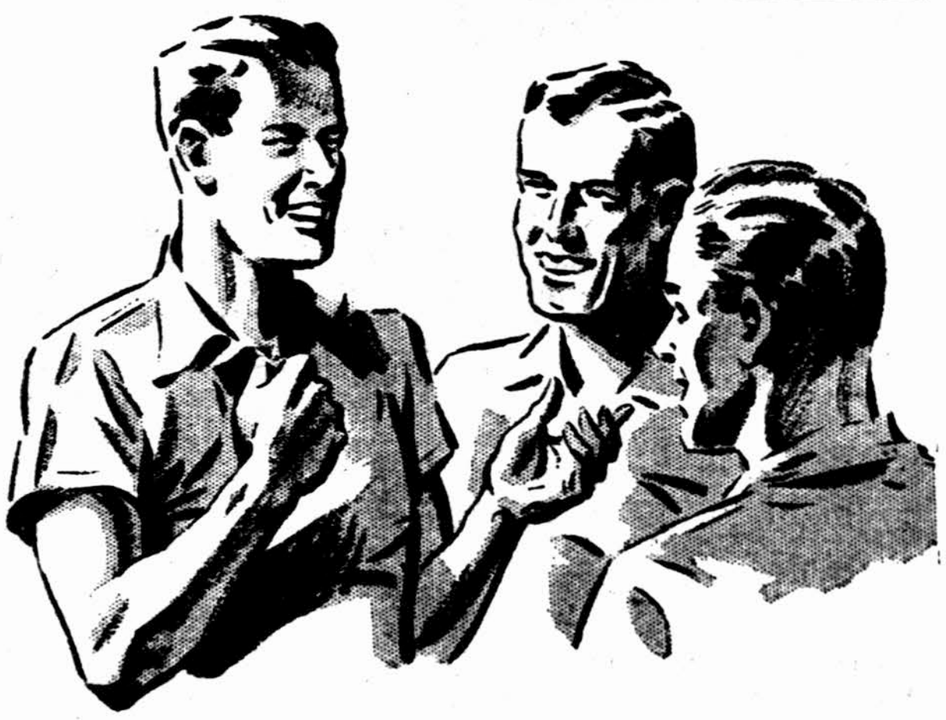
(COPYRIGHT.)

ART IN THE PRESERVE CLOSET

(Continued from Page 12)

jars. The effect is gay as can be and makes each jar more exciting. Besides it's nice to have the glasses all perked up when

"He's writing one of those Western stories."



"And now I am a NEW MAN again—thanks to SANATOGEN"

How many times have these words been spoken by grateful men all over the world! Grateful because Sanatogen has brought them a carefree feeling of exuberant health that they have not known for years. If you feel tired, listless, run-down, or if you are convalescing after illness, take a course of Sanatogen. Sanatogen repairs worn nerves. It builds new, rich blood. It gives you back the strength and vigour that work and worry drain away. Sanatogen is no mere stimulant. The good it does is as permanent as the blood in your body.

We believe sincerely that Sanatogen is the finest tonic food ever discovered. And more than 25,000 doctors have supported this belief in writing.

58% more energy after 14 days

Extensive tests carried out by doctors on a group of workers showed that normally only 8% of their energy remained at the end of each day's work. After only a fortnight's course of Sanatogen a hard day's work left them with 66% of their energy unused. Sanatogen therefore gave them 58% more energy for work. 58% more enthusiasm for fun.

SANATOGEN

THE TRUE TONIC FOOD

Obtainable of all Chemists and Bazars.

Blind Incorruptibles

(By R. H. S. Crossman In "The New Statesman and Nation.")

Politics, says Mr. White, is the second oldest profession in the world. But there are two sorts of politicians, the creators and the professionals. The former, whether they belong to the Left or to the Right, are revolutionary leaders, the latter are just people who have chosen politics as their profession instead of law or business or the Church.

For them the political party is not only a livelihood but a spiritual home, and the creative politician who challenges the basis of their existence is a criminal unless or until they decide to switch their allegiance to him. In that case they become in due time his obedient followers.

The professional politician is a much abused type, though why it is thought that to serve a party is more disreputable than to serve a Church or a combine, I do not know. Perhaps it is because the politician professes to serve not his party but his country, but that duplicity is common to all professions. He is also supposed to be unusually ambitious and possessed with a lust for power: but, in fact, most English M.P.s have no more lust for power than most doctors or lawyers or a business-man. In every profession you can be ambitious for advancement, or ambitious for power or both. Most professional workers want advancement, a few want power and a very few want power for creative purposes. They are the revolutionaries in every sphere of life.

That is why a revolutionary party is a contradiction in terms. A party, directly it is well established, becomes the livelihood of professional politicians, with its functionaries, orators and business managers. The ethics of the old school tie flourish outside the Public Schools, and the professional revolutionary politician is loyal not to revolution, but to his revolutionary party.

* * * *

Herr Torgler's behaviour in the Reichstag fire trial was a surprise to some people who expected all Communists to be revolutionaries; and he was unfairly abused because he was only a conscientious professional politician. Such criticism is as ridiculous as demanding that all employees of Cadbury's should drink Bournvita.

Had Rosa Luxemburg survived, or Dimitrov been a German, Torgler might have been the servant of a revolutionary Communist party. As it was, he remained the servant of a party led by professional politicians, whose party slogan happened to be revolution. And so Hitler came to power, and Torgler's party disappeared.

Signor Rossi's history of Italian Fascism up to the March on Rome analyses with complete objectivity the causes of Mussolini's success. They are to be found first in the character of Mussolini and secondly in the character of the Left Leadership.

There was nothing in the economic situation which necessitated the victory of Fascism; on the contrary there was a revolutionary situation which could have been exploited by any party with a truly creative leadership. When, and only when, all other parties had failed, Mussolini won. And he could not have won unless they had failed.

* * *

To what does Signor Rossi attribute the failure of the Left to exploit the situation for which theoretically they had been waiting so long? In a brilliant epilogue he sums up their attitude as the "planned defeatism" of a party engaged in "separating their own responsibility from those of the ruling classes."

The party remains hidebound by its own limitations and instead of regarding them as such makes a fetish of them. . . The sheltered flock in the party ought to have been neglected a little in favour of the lost sheep wandering in their thousands over the waste land

In fact the Italian Socialists and Communists were professional Labour politicians. Concerned only with "the working class movement," the whole of their ardour was spent on politics 'inside' that movement. For them nothing existed outside "Labour," no politics beyond Socialism. Their world was as exclusively Labour as Mr. Chamberlain's world is exclusively Conservative.

This, of course, is the special danger of the professional. He becomes so engrossed in the controversies and ambitions of his party that he fails to relate it to the nation as a whole. He 'has' a will to power, but it is a will to power in the party, not in the nation: he has a capacity for criticism and analysis, but it is so narrowly bound by party principles and prejudices that it fails to relate the tactics of party politics to the real issues of human welfare.

* * *

Mussolini brushed aside these party tactics. Perceiving the defeatism of Labour, he waited for Labour to defeat itself and then raised an army to defeat it. Sensing the nation's humiliation and the new feeling of comradeship among ex-service men, he created a myth, blended out of syndicalism and nationalism, which fitted their new discontents; recognising the key position of the middle classes he appealed to their sense of superiority by making them "the arbitrators" between Capital and Labour

Above all, realising that Conservative politicians sought power and privileges within the existing order, and that Labour politicians were waiting for a new order to come out of the heavens in which they should have power by divine right, he created a party and an order in which power was his. No wonder the professionals were angry: he broke all their conventions.

* * * *

I recommend "The Rise of Italian Fascism" to all Labour politicans. They should read it with care and remember that Fascism comes when the professional politicians of Labour have defeated themselves by neglecting "the lost sheep wandering in the waste lands" untenanted by Transport House.

Others will not forget them for ever.

If, however, the complacent exponents of pure Socialism and of unquestioning party loyalty want a comforting book they should read Mr. Allen White's study of Calvin Coolidge. For Coolidge was a man to delight the heart of the professional politician. Brought up in the pure Republican faith, he never doubted that the Republican party machine was the sole instrument of God's providential dispensation for the U. S. A.

Without a single creative idea in his head, he set his foot on the bottom rung of the political ladder and climbed steadily to the top. Of Yankee farmer stock, he had an undistinguished career at an undistinguished New England university, and became a small town lawyer and a committeeman in a safe Republican ward of Northampton, Mass.

There he learnt the technique of politics, to serve the sinister interests without accepting any bribes except preferment and never to make a decision in a crisis until the force of circumstances had decided it. This technique he employed as Governor of Massachusetts and became a national hero by handling a police strike with Baldwinian lethargy.

* * * *

Calvin Coolidge was a mean, cantankerous and insignificant man, but he had two redeeming qualities: he was personally incorruptible and had a charming wife. A dry and monotonous speaker, impossible in society owing to his shyness, and afflicted with a schoolboy's delight in practical jokes, he had no capacity for leadership; but he believed in the Republican creed that wealth was the only standard of value and money-making the only proper activity of man.

He so worshipped wealth that he was content to enable others to make it without profit to himself. He humbly served in the temple of Mammon and asked no recompense except promotion to harder and more responsible service.

"A Puritan in Babylon" is really a study of the Republican party's place in the social history of America. If it is not itself contemporary history, it is an invaluable source book for future historians, and it is written with immense gusto, with sympathy and with understanding.

In particular, I enjoyed Mr. White's description of Coolidge's boyhood and of the Presidential Convention which selected Harding as Republican candidate; but there is scarcely a page without an amusing anecdote or a vivid picture of real politics.

Labour policians despise Coolidge of course. He was the President who winked an eye at the Teapot Dome scandals, practised dollar diplomacy in South America and encouraged the speculative boom of the late 'twenties. But if they look below the surface, may not some of them find a pool which reflects their own image?

* * * *

Coolidge was a faithful and honest party man, and, by the definition of some Labour leaders, a true democrat. He never budged from conference decisions, kow-towed to his executive instead of leading it, and recognised that the big bosses with the money bags should have the final word in all policy decisions.

It so happens that millionaire Mellon held his purse-strings and thought him splendid; but in another environment he would have served Trade Union masters and won their patronising praise.

For the qualities of professional politicians do not vary with their ideologies. Nor do the structures of parties. It so happened that the Republican party under Coolidge brought America to the edge of disaster, while the Coolidges of Italian Socialism prepared the way for Mussolini.

And it is just the virtue of the professional politician—his unswerving loyalty to the machine—which always precipitates these disasters. Can we find men and women in this country with the courage to save their country and accept the abuse of the purblind incorruptibles? I hope so, for there are times when narrow professional loyalty is not only a misfortune for a party, but a national crime.

Made Lethal Chamber To Die With Wife

LONDON, (By Mail).

A north of England headmaster, who had been asked to resign committed suicide with his wife in their seaside bungalow at Skinburness, near Silloth, Cumberland.

The couple, Mr. Clifford Albert Edward Fogden, headmaster of Nelson Secondary School, Wigton, aged forty-two, and his wife, Kathleen, aged forty-three, were found in an improvised lethal chamber.

Dr. E. M. Dolan, the Fogden's family doctor, said he received a letter from Mr. Fogden saying:

"We are both terribly ill, and have decided to end things tonight."

He went to the house and found Mr. and Mrs. Fogden dead in bed in their nightclothes. They were facing each other, and there was no sign of a struggle.

Over their heads was a sheet extending to the mantelpiece, to which it had been tacked from the end of their bed. The gas fire was turned on and unlighted.

Mr. A. N. Dudding, Clerk to the Governing Body of Wigton School, said:

"There had been points of difference between Mr. Fogden and the Governing Body for about eighteen months, and he was asked to resign his position."

A verdict of Sucide while the balance of the minds was disturbed, was returned.

NO WAR FOR 82 YEARS, SAYS V. C.

Lieut.-Col. P. H. Pansen, V.C., Commanding Officer of the 2nd Lincoln Regiment, thinks there will be no war for eighty-two years.

He explained in a speech to Dorchester British Legion in mail week that great wars recur only every 100 years.

He said, "You do not get such wars until those who fought in them, their children who lost their fathers in war have died—when you get ageneration that does not know what war is and wants war for its own sake."

Oranges Make Better Cows

Scientists experimenting at the Jewish agricultural experiment station in Rehovoth, Palestine, claim to have established that oranges can form a stable diet for milch cows, says Reuter.

The intention is to improve the dietary of milch-cows and to dispose of oranges which cannot be exported.

Must Not Work With Brother-In-Law

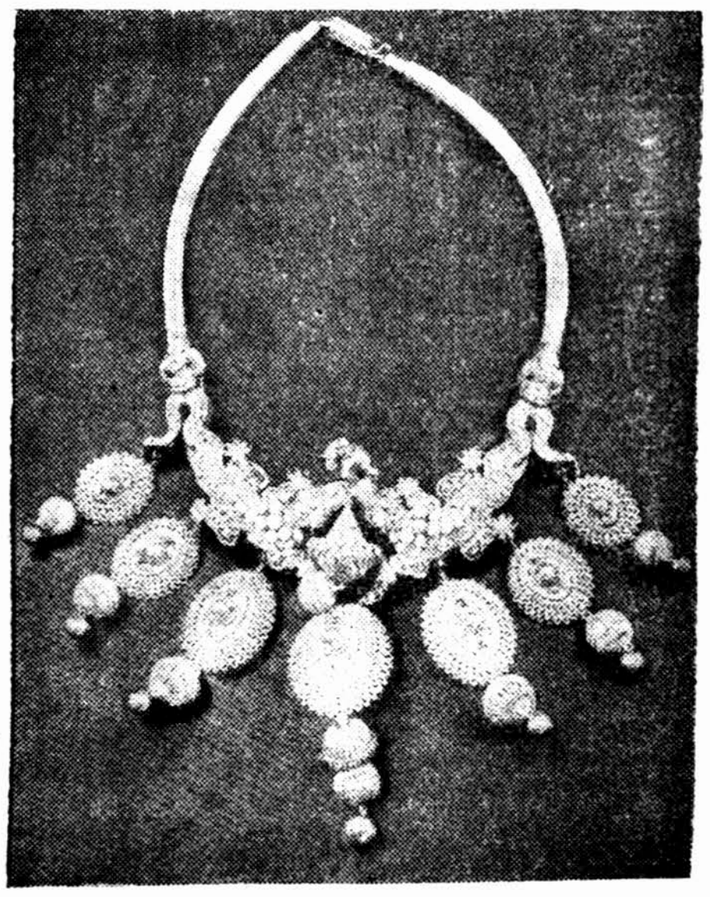
PARIS, (By Mail).

Because he has married the sister of a colleague of his on the Municipal Council of Narbonne, in the department of Aude, Mr. Roux, first assistant to the Mayor of Narbonne, has been forced to resign his post.

Mr. Roux has been a member of the Narbonne Council for any years.

Nevertheless, by marrying his collegaue's sister he comes under the law of 1884 by which brothers-in-law may not sit on the same Municipal Council.

So he has been obliged to tender his resignation.—Reuter.



Ceylonese Jewellery.

GREATER INDIA

(Continued from Page 3.)

world gather to pay homage to their Master.

Ratanpura, is the City of Gems. Long valleys lead to the mines, and as children find shells on the sea-shore, there men find gems almost as easily. Primitive and quaint are these mines, for the methods of working them have remained unchanged throughout the centuries.

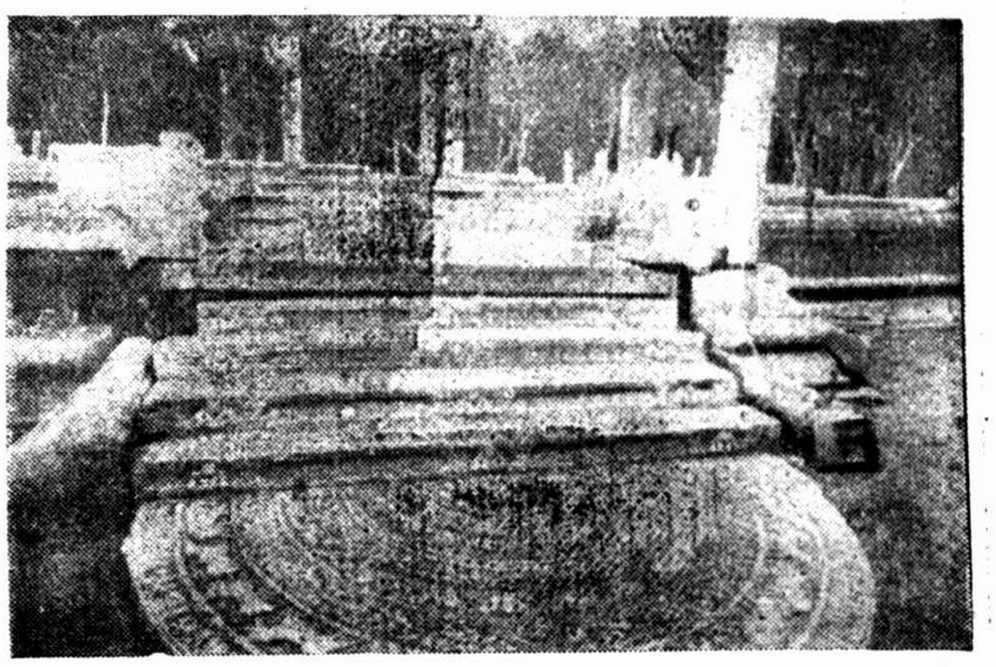
Anuradhapura is the buried city of Ceylon for fourteen hundred years she was the capital of Ceylon and during that period the Ceylonese kings enriched the city with magnificent palaces and temples whose stately pinnacles gleamed and glistened in the sky. Now she lies there, shorn of all her ancient glory, with only a wilderness of stone pillars, vast dagobas, sculptured steps, and tanks of gigantic dimensions, to remind the world of the pomp and power of an age-old civilization. Here the history of the ancient island, dating from the 6th century B. C., is writ in stone. He who sees may read in buildings, carvings and inscriptions, how the Ceylonese Kings reigned in regal splendour.

Goodwill Mission

The Hon. Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Commerce Member, Government of Ceylon, accompanied by Mr. J. C. W. Rock, Director of Commerce and Industries, Ceylon, and Mr. Kantawala, Trade-Commissioner for Ceylon in India, recently toured Southern India, on a mission of exploration and commercial goodwill, and it may be confidently hoped that the Mother and Daughter will come much more nearer each other by the activities propagated by this goodwill mission. The Hon. Mr. Giri, Minister of Labour, Madras is quite keen on mutual trade-relations, and it may be trusted that the Ceylonese delegates in future will not only attend the official trade conferences, but will also make it a point to attend the sittings of the National Planning Committee as well. India is proud of her relations with her long forgotten children and with the new ideology operating in our political outlook, we are not going to forget Ceylon, the nearest of our neighbours and dear-may not form an integral part of Federated India. The problems est of India's children. The land of Ravana, the Mighty, the ancient overlord of India upto Vindhyas, is as dear to India as the North-Western Provinces, Sindh and Baluchistan, and who knows in time to come Ceylon of our National Defence demand that we should extend our borders to Eden. Ceylon, Burma, etc., etc. and claim our lost heritage, which has been cleverly separated from the apron-strings of the Mother by our alien rulers. India should demand control of all her Colonies, especially Ceylon, Eden and Burma, which are our integral parts.

Why
you should refuse inferior insecticides and demand
FLIT
FLIT
Kills Flies Mosquitoes Cockroaches Bed Bugs Moths Ants
Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Flit has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit—and refuse all substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans.
Be sure the soldier is on the yellow tin with the black band.
FLIT Prices Reduced
FLIT always KILLS!

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.



In the buried city of Anuradhapura: A Semicircular slate of moonstone, whereon the artist has depicted prancing steeds, bullocks and lions with an amazing fidelity.

STRANGE MARRIAGE CUSTOMS

GAY WEDDING MUSIC TO DROWN GROANS OF THE BRIDE

When woman proposes marriage to the man, it's usually Leap Year, but in Jamaica it is always the woman's privilege. She owns the land, selects her husband, and, if displeased with him, takes another!

In England there is a special wedding cake, but in some places proffered food means a rejection. The Thuringian maid serves sausages to an unwanted suitor and in Andalusia a girl says "No" with a slice of pumpkin. In Poland it's a dish of goose—hence the saying. Getting the bird."

BLOOD CEREMONY.

The cup is broken under the bridegroom's feet after wine is drunk at the Jewish wedding ceremony. The wine symbolises the mixing of the blood, performed literally by Gipsies, who mingle the blood of bride and bridegroom.

Japanese couples drink tea from a kettle with two spouts, paper butterflies on the vessel being a token of children to come.

The ring has been a symbol of eternity in Britain since the Saxon time of giving the pledge, or "wed." The Japanese bridegroom sends his bride gold braid for a girdle and white satin for a gown. Cords of red silk round the waist and ankles of the bridal pair is the Chinese custom, and the bridegroom invites his bride by writing on red paper. That's why we talk about "red letter" days. The marriage is arranged by professional "go-betweens," and an astrologer fixes the day to make the union a happy one.

The English bride's wreath of orange blossom becomes a crown in Norway. The poorest village maiden may be "Queen for a day," crowns and necklaces being borrowed from the churches. The "best man" originated in Sweden, where he escorted couples home carrying a lighted torch. Hungarian brides also wear crowns and each bridesmaid may carry one. Armenian couples each have a wreath, adorned with gold thread. Three times the priest exchanges the wreaths and thrice must the bridegroom touch the bride's head.

The Caspian bride has a turban wound about her head—all her locks are shorn on her wedding day!

The Malay girl must have her teeth filed down to a quarter of their normal size, and in Burma the ears are pierced. Wedding music drowns the moans of pain.

The Japanese woos with plum blossom, cast into the passing litter of his love; the Red Indian lays the moose he has slain at the feet of his affianced; the Breton woos with white bread and brandy.

The Moorish bride is conducted to her husband's home in a great wedding box hung with her trousseau, mounted on a white mule and led by her Negro nurse.

BRIDE MUST APOLOGISE.

The Caucasian bride goes humbly clad among bridesmaids adorned in finery, seeking at every door the forgiveness of the heads of all the families in her village for the wrong she may have done. The Swedish bridegroom sews rosemary sprigs into his wedding clothes to ward off trolls who may steal his bride away.

The Eskimo is betrothed in infancy, as Englishmen used to be.

By a marriage contract drawn up in 1528 Sir William Sturton Knight bound himself to marry his eldest son Charles to Elinor or Mary or Anne, being the daughters of Walter Hungerford, Esquire, whichever he, Sir William, might think fit. Walter to pay £200 upon delivery of Charles and £600 at stated periods afterwards.

According to the bathroom scales a lot of people are still indulging in holiday feasting.

The Issue In Spain

From "THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION"

When Franco launched his offensive at Christmas, one of the first Italian prisoners captured by the Spanish Government stated that he and his comrades had been told that they would land in Spain as the preliminary to the invasion of France.

Whether the Italian troops had gained this impression merely from a perusal of the Italian Press, or whether such an invasion is actually contemplated, we cannot say, but everyone who has studied the policy and tactics of the Fascist Powers knows that Italian intervention in Spain is designed to paralyse France and Britain as well as to destroy Spain.

The war against the West began when Italian and German soldiers, aeroplanes and munitions landed in Spain in the summer of 1936. If Spain remained a democratic or Socialist country closely tied to France, itself united with Russia and Czechoslovakia, a balance of power existed in Europe, and increases in the German and Italian territory could only be won by agitation.

The system had all the vices of the old balance of power which had been superseded by the League of Nations. Unfortunately the League itself was used rather to maintain French hegemony than to build up a peaceful system in Europe. Now the wheel has come full circle. With the League destroyed, Europe had either to return to the ancient system of balance or to give Hitler a predominance such as Europe has not known except in the days of Napoleon.

* * * *

The Munich settlement freed Germany in the East and opened the way to the Balkans and the U.S.S.R. In the West, where 'Mein Kampf' decrees the destruction of France, there was still a chance for democracy to survive if Britain and France were true to the Spanish Republic.

But the victory of Franco meant a France beleagured on three sides, with her communications to Africa highly precarious, it meant that neither the British nor French Empires would be defensible.. For M. Daladier to shout about defending Tunis with Spain passed over to the Fascists is unimpressive rhetoric.

The last act of this drama was planned for Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Rome. It was to be as decisive for the West as Munich had been decisive for the East. That the conversations with the Duce have not been spectacular is due to the astonishing resistance put up by the Spanish Government.

Even now Barcelona is not captured, the Spanish army remains intact and there is no immediate prospect of the war ending. The Republic is hard pressed, vitally short of the munitions and aeroplanes that, under the cover of non-intervention, have been poured in to the support of its enemy.

* * * *

Because flesh and blood cannot alone resist bombs and artillery, it has been driven back, but it is not defeated. In the circumstances the Rome conversations could only be hypothetical and non-committal, but their substance is clear enough. Mussolini, confident of giving Franco his victory, may no longer have minded very much about belligerent rights, and he was, of course, happy to agree to withdraw Italian troops at the end of the war.

Whether such a promise means anything we need not conjecture; for two years the Non-intervention Committee has been listening to such promises, broken as often as they were made. Why Mr. Chamberlain should think it worth while to repeat these assurances either in this country or at the Quai d'Orsay we need not trouble to ask

The Duce will of course, do exactly what seems most expedient to him. What that will be must depend on the resistance still encountered among the Spanish people and, in the event of Franco's victory, on the troubles that arise between the groups that have supported him. Mussolini might not find it necessary to leave large bodies of men in Spain; he might be content, as Germany is content, with the stranglehold of the secret police and with control of mineral wealth and strategical positions.

In any case, France would be helpless, the "two million" Spaniards whom Franco lists as his enemies would be disposed of, and that large section of the Italian population which has been growing increasingly restive since the arrival of German troops on the Brenner would be quieted by a further proof of the expansionist prowess of the new Roman Empire.

* * * *

In that case the British and French Governments will have taken the final step in the policy begun in 1931 and continued in 1935 and 1937. They will have finally taken the decision to abandon the principles on which European civilisation rests and incidentally will have put their own independence at the mercy of strong and ruthless men.

At this eleventh hour common people in France and Britain are ready to furnish help; the demand that aid should be sent to their friends in Catalonia has been widely and nationally expressed and it has been reinforced by soldiers and sailors who still mind about old-fashioned considerations such as their nation's independence.

Collections of food for Spain have been doubled and quadrupled in the last weeks and in Britain there is a strong demand for last-minute aid for Spain. Mr. Chamberlain has refused Mr. Attlee's appeal for the immediate recall of Parliament.

In France M. Bonnet's continuous prevarications have now been fully exposed in the Chamber, where M. Blum led a concerted attack on the least reputable of French Foreign Ministers—and in saying that we do not forget M. Laval. The vote was lost and, though M. Daladier was clearly far from comfortable, the French Cabinet has decided not to give any aid to its sister Republic.

* * * *

To ensure this result there have emerged the same unsavoury mixture of forces that appeared at the time of Munich. It is no idle gossip that names the figures paid by Italy and Germany to buy the Paris press for Fascism. Every argument, however tortuous, every lie, however threadbare, that will serve the purpose is revived to show that France dare do nothing to help her friends and may safely trust her enemies.

M. Flandin and his group of the extreme Right emerge from their lairs once again with the precious argument that, according to the sacred principles of morality, France must keep her non-interventionist pledge however often Italy may have broken hers.

It would be simpler to recall the dictum that M. Flandin is one of those who would welcome Hitler in Paris provided he could force the French workman to work a 50-hour week.

A GREAT BUDGET HAS A GREAT RECEPTION

BY GALLERYMAN

"Three cheers to the Hon. Mr. A B. Latthe!"

I was half disposed to shout these words as a token of my appreciation for his admirable speech, for his admirable grasp of figures and facts, but I reluctantly refrained from this attempt fearing that my intentions might be misunderstood and that I might be hauled up before the Speaker for breach of the privileges of the Press.

The Public Relations Officer, who was the guard on duty yesterday in the Press Gallery, I felt sure would have given evidence in my favour, if I had cared to cite him as a defence witness. Anyway I did not shout and I am glad I did not do it.

I must, however, record my emphatic and strong protest against the shabby manner in which the Press was treated in regard to the Budget. It was supplied with copies of the Budget speech only at 2-15 p.m. and for 15 long minutes, they were virtual prisoners in the Press Gallery. There was no necessity or provocation for all this "bandobust."

An Eager Audience

With all the Visitors' Galleries crowded to capacity, before a full House, the Finance Minister rose to make his third Budget speech in the Assembly. The visitors, the gentlemen of the Press and the members of the Assembly, who were on the tiptoe of expectation listened to every word of the Finance Minister, to every item disclosed in this epoch-making Budget. The financiers and businessmen in the galleries, were all attention when the taxation proposals were put forward.

The Minister had a great reception when he rose to speak. He was cheered by all sections in the House. In spite of this encouragement, Mr. Latthe was a bit nervous and agitated for the first five minutes, but when he got into strides, he spoke with confidence and with authority. The cheers that greeted him at the conclusion of his speech were proof positive of the favourable reception of his taxation proposals.

The outstanding point in the Budget is the bold step towards the enforcement of the Government's Prohibition policy and the Budget, in fact centres round this. From August 1 of this year, Bombay City and other places, will go dry. From August onwards, no more will we see in the streets drunken squabbles and quarrels, no more will we hear of innocent passers-by being knifed by persons under the influence of drink.

A Herculean Task

This means a sacrifice of nearly 105 lakhs to the Government and it was indeed a Herculean task for the Finance Minister to make up this and other amounts.

Taxation, in whatever form, is not liked by the people, but the end justifies the means. If taxation is for a good purpose, provided that those who are asked to pay can foot the bill, there cannot be any valid objections to it. Judged from this standpoint the new taxation proposals will be welcomed by the general public, although there might be just complaints on a few heads.

Landlords will be up in arms against the Urban Immovable Property Tax at 10 per cent. of the annual letting value of such buildings. It might be argued that it is a raid on the municipal sources of income, but the greatest sufferer will be the landlord. The latter class can afford to pay. They have hoarded in the past and should not grudge a paltry 10 per cent tax. The Government have taken care that those who pay a monthly rent of Rs. 80 or less should not be affected by the new proposal and it is an excellent proviso.

Petrol Tax

The sales tax on petrol will not affect the poor or middle classes. If the army of motor car owners cannot pay this paltry tax, they are welcome to conveyances, which do not require petrol and lubricant. The B.E.S.T. Buses and trams will welcome them with open arms. If they do not want to spend more than they are doing at present, they can cut off their joy rides to the extent of the tax.

A tax on the sales of cloth, to my mind, is open to objection. The poor and middle classes will feel the pinch of this measure. The Government could have easily picked up other commodities for this tax and not cloth, which, in the imperfect world we live in, is considered to be one of the necessaries of life.

The speech of the Finance Minister had a novel and original touch about it. He said "I see nothing but justice in asking the landlord of the Malabar Hill to pay for the good of the labourer at Worli or Parel, for that good is more social than individual good for securing which taxation could be paid by those who have the fortunate faculty of payment" one could not have advanced the argument in better and more pleasing words

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

PERIMETER ACROSTIC: The names of the pictured objects are: Can, Spoon, Cigar, Drum, Nose, Bit, Pail, Seat, Car, Valise. The words formed in the horizontal rows are: P, Age, Climb, Despair, Narrative, Account, Lasso, Son, I. The name of the part of Nova Scotia is CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Turning Snow Into Hail: SNOW, SHOW, WASH, LASH, HAIL.

An Old Saw: The proverb on the saw is: It is less painful to learn in youth than to be ignorant in age.

Fish Riddles: The five kinds of fish are: Pike, Cod, Sole, Ray and Skate.

The Time Problem: At the stroke of midnight when the New Year was ushered in in New York the exact time at the other places was as follows:

LONDON	5:00 A.M.*
MEXICO CITY	1:40 A.M.*
ROME	5:50 A.M.*
MANILA	1:04 P.M.**
HAMBURG	5:10 A.M.*
BUENOS AYRES	1:02 A.M.*
PARIS	5:09 A.M.*
CALCUTTA	10:49 A.M.*
ATHENS	6:35 A.M.*
HAVANA	12:33 A.M.*

* The morning of the next day.
** The afternoon of the next day.

Easy Anagram: The word is WALLET.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Their hostess was without a maid for the time being. So when dinner was over the guests decided to lend a helping hand by removing the dishes to the kitchen.

The hostess gave a horrified scream as she saw them stacking the plates.

"Oh, why did you do that? she wailed. "Now I'll have to wash underneath them!"

* * * *

"What are you children playing?" asked mother.

"We're playing at Church," replied Jackie.

"How nice!" said mother. "But worshippers shouldn't whisper in church."

"We know that, mother," said Jackie "but we're in the choir."

* * * *

A lawyer was asked by a woman friend what was the difference between a solicitor and a barrister

"Precisely the same," he replied, "as between a crocodile and an alligator."

* * * *

Bill was limping badly.

"What's up?" asked the foreman. "'Urt yourself?"

"No; got a nail in my boot," replied Bill.

"Why don't you take it out, then?"

What! In my dinner hour?"

* * * *

At a cocktail party a lovely young thing, hearing the telephone bell, exclaimed: "That's for me—I know the ring!"

* * * *

The explorer approached the savage chief.

"I have come to you from beyond the sunset—from the Great White King," he said.

"Tell me", replied the chief, "are they gonda do anything about these wireless programmes?"

* * * *

The aggressive wife of a meek little man was hauling her husband over the coals for having made a fool of himself at a party He sat in dejected silence.

"And don't be sitting there," she shouted, "making fists at me in your pockets either!"

* * * *

A man whose worldly wealth consisted of one penny entered an inn. He stood by the side of a man with a freshly-drawn pint and said to him: "I'll bet you a penny I can drink that pint and you won't see me do it. And I won't move from here."

The bet accepted, man No. 1 finished the pint and then said: "I told you I couldn't do it."

"What the—" exclaimed the other. "I saw you do it."

"I know you did," said No. 1. "You've won. Here's your penny."

* * * *

The vacuum cleaner man, having finished his demonstration, turned with a beaming smile and showed the housewife the amount of debris which had been extracted.

"Oh, my goodness, isn't that awful"! said the woman. "I'll have to get rid of that carpet and put down linoleun."

* * * *

The boss called one of his clerks into his private office.

"I have noticed, Johnson," he began, "that you, of all my clerks, seem to put your whole life and soul into your work. No detail is too small to escape your attention. No hours are too long for you."

Johnson glowed with pride and satisfaction.

"Yes sir?" he asked, waiting for what he thought was coming next.

"And so, Johonson," his employer went on "I am forced, much against my will to sack you. It is such chaps as you who go out and start rival establishments."

Asked MacPherson: "What did Tam's wife get the jail for?"

"For rocking Tam tae sleep," replied MacPherson.

"But they canna jail a wife for that."

"Ye should hae seen the rock."

* * * *

"Did you tell the lady I was out?" asked Mrs. Smarte.

"Yes, mum," replied the new maid.

"Did she seem to have any doubts about it?"

"No mum. She said she knowed you wasn't."

* * * *

The worried countenance of the bridegroom disturbed the best man. He whispered: "What's the matter, Jock? Hae ye lost the ring?"

"No," blurted out the unhappy Jock, "the ring's safe eno'. But, mon, I've lost ma enthusiasm."

* * * *

Mose had entrusted a small sum of money to a white man who was to buy a quart of gin and bring it back to Mose on his next trip from the city.

When they next met, Mose complained that he had not received the gin. And his white friend explained that he had given it to Mose's nephew to deliver. The old Negro was crestfallen.

"No wonder I ain't got de gin, Colonel," he said, mournfully. "You might jes' as well try to send lettuce by a rabbit."

* * * *

The man found himself in the dock of the local police-court on a charge of beating his wife and biting a piece of her ear.

"Your husband has been treating you very badly, hasn't he?" asked the magistrate, kindly.

"Oh, no, your worship!" came the wife's reply.

"But didn't he bite a piece out of your ear?" persisted the magistrate.

"Certainly not, your worship. I did it myself."

Little Billie, being taken out for a treat by his very stout uncle, got on a bus.

"If you sit on my knee, Billie," said Uncle, "I'll not have to pay any fare for you."

"I'd rather not, Uncle."

"Why not?"

"'Cos every time you breathe I fall off!"

* * * *

A Lancashire minister had striven hard to get his flock to take greater notice of the collection box in church, but without avail.

One Sunday evening, when a very small sum was given, he commented: "My friends, I have striven to reach the poor of this parish and I can see by the collection of three shillings and sixpence that I have succeeded."

* * * *

The hospital doctor was going round the ward, and stopped at the bedside of a young man whose face was swathed in bandages What could be seen of his face was the picture of misery.

"Cheer up", said the doctor, brightly. "Keep smiling—it's the best medicine, you know."

The young man groaned.

"I'll never smile again," he muttered.

"Rubbish! Of course you will."

"No I won't doctor," said the patient. "I mean it, too I've learnt my lesson. I'll never smile again—at least, not at another fellow's girl."

* * * *

M'Gregor: "We heard that your husband had died in London, Mrs., Mactavish."

Mrs. Mactavish: "It was no, quite so bad as that. It was his excursion ticket that expired."

* * * *

Asked to paraphrase the sentence, "He was in the habit of pursing his lips," a country pupil wrote:—

"He made it a practice of speaking only when it paid him."

The barber was lathering Sandy M'Dougal's chin for the second time to complete the shave.

Sandy asked "What are ye daeing?"

The barber replied, "Oh we always go over the face twice when shaving, sir."

Sandy jumped up.

"Dinna dae it the noo! I'll come back the morn for the second scrape."

* * * *

A crowd of boys gathered about the entrance to a circus in a country town, trying to get a glimpse of the interior. A stranger standing near watched them for a few moments, then, walking up to the door keeper, said, "Let all these boys in, and count them as they pass."

"Twenty-eight, sir," said the official when the last one had been admitted.

'Good," said the stranger, as he turned and walked off, "I guessed the number exactly."

* * * *

McPherson was attending a Highland funeral. "Here's health to the bride and bridegroom," he announced.

"Hush man" protested a mourner, "this is no' a wedding."

"I dinna care what it is—it's a huge success."

* * * *

'I'm sorry to keep complaining, Mrs. Hall," said the boarder, "but I really cannot sleep in that bed another night."

"I'd have you know", said the landlady haughtily, "that that bed once belonged to a Prince of Wales."

"That," said the boarder, "explains why it only has three feathers."

* * * *

An examiner visited a village school in Somerset and asked if any boy could say what vowels were.

A small hand went up, and the examiner asked its owner to answer the question

"Vowels, zur!" said the lad. "Why, vowels be chickens, zur!"

Our Humorist At Large

The loveliest day of her life.

"That's the calendar from The Oyster Company."

"There's a creditor to see you Mr. Johnson, you'd better change into these."

Mussolini Honours Italian Mothers of large families, by handing a diploma to each of them.

"JOY OF SPRING"

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

A Market Scene, Nasik.
(Photo by N. G. Shah).

An Australian Koala at play.

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REGD. NO. B1065

February 19, 1939.

LUCKY NUMBER

The right start to a busy day is a sound night's sleep—FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1 insures a deep sound sleep

Wakeful nights and disturbed sleep are often the result of faulty feeding. You can make sure of a good night's rest by regularly drinking Fry's 4 Foods in 1. This chocolate flavoured drink has a double action. It induces restful sleep and creates new energy. Every drop of it improves health and gives you fresh vigour.

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4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

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Edited by R. K. PRABHU (Acting Editor), and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.